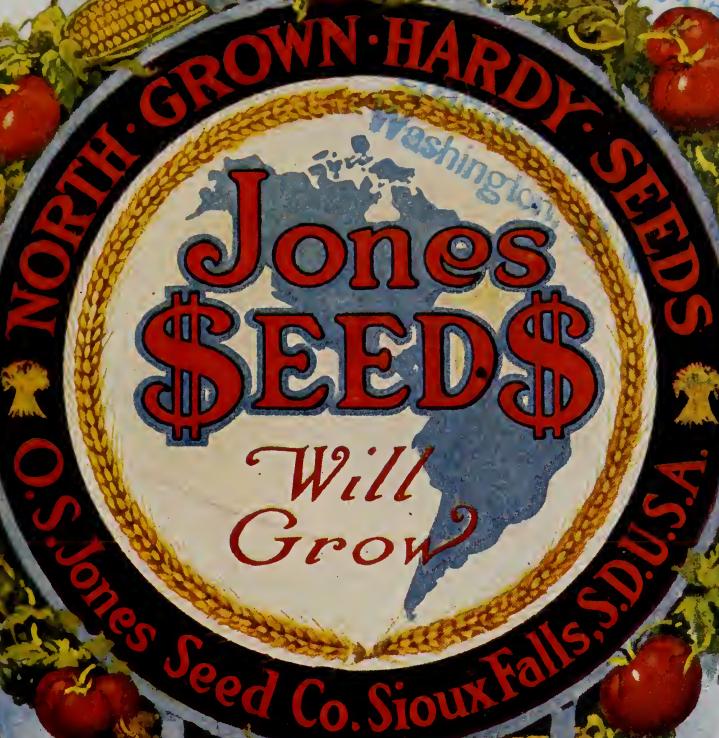


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6279 1913 Jones Co.

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O.S. Jones Seed Co.
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

O. S. Jones Seed Co.

SIOUX FALLS, SO. DAK.

North Grown Hardy Seeds



In offering you our 1913 Catalogue we do so with an increased feeling of confidence, the result of our success in past years. Our field of operation and our seeds raised in this Northern latitude makes them especially sure in germination and the parents of hardy plants. These are points we wish to dwell upon, and our personal work in field and garden in the selection and breeding of seeds for the past eighteen years enables us to give you seeds that have quality and productiveness. The demand for these Northern grown products is steadily increasing and we believe that in a few years we will be shipping from this locality thousands of car loads where now we are sending out only hundreds. We are glad to hear from you at any time and are always ready to give you any information along the line of gardening or better farming that we possibly can. We kindly ask for a trial order which shall have our best attention and which we firmly believe will result in our mutual pleasure.

Very truly yours,

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

Reference: Any Bank in Sioux Falls.

A Kitchen Garden

Is as necessary in the back yard of the city home as it is behind the barn on the farm. A plot not over 16x25 ft. in size will return to any one several hundred per cent. net profit for a very little care and effort if sown with the right kind of vegetables, and it may be bordered and hedged about with flowers in such a way as to make it a thing of beauty also.

There are few city homes which do not have 400 or more square feet that may be given over to this purpose and of course on every farm this is likewise true. To make this unused portion of the city man's back yard profitable, and this small portion of the ordinary farm not only profitable but pleasurable, we are going to give a list of vegetables and flowers that may be grown thereon at such low price that you can not help but be interested in this "kitchen garden collection." With this collection we will send absolutely free of all charge, full cultural directions and a diagram which will make the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the crop easy and delightful. These cultural directions are gleaned from our personal experience extending over more than eighteen years, and we believe are worth more than the price asked for the seeds.

On the next page you will find a full list of the vegetable and flower seeds contained in the "kitchen garden" package, and the price thereof. The price being the same whether ordered from our catalog or your own retail dealer.

This "kitchen garden" package is offered simply as an advertisement in order to introduce our seeds and we assure you that all the seeds listed in this package have real quality and productiveness, and are as good as any seeds that grow.

CLUB OFFER

We want to have as many people try our Kitchen Garden collection to prove to them the quality and productiveness of our seeds as we possibly can.

FREE—To any of our customers who will take orders for two or more of the Kitchen Garden collections, sending the money with their order, we will send **FREE** one dozen post-paid of Jones Superb Gladiolus Bulbs Mixed which sell at 50c per doz. Don't miss the opportunity to secure these free bulbs as they are the most beautiful bloomers that were ever introduced.

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

A Kitchen Garden Complete

Enough Vegetables to Last You From Early Springtime
Until Winter for Only 94c, Less than
Half Regular Price

1-3 pt. Jones Everbearing Garden Peas.....	10c.
1 pkt. Jones Webber Wax Beans.....	5c.
1 pkt. Jones White Mexican Sweet Corn.....	10c.
1 pkt. Japanese Climbing Cucumbers.....	5c.
1 pkt. All Head Early Cabbage	5c.
1 pkt. Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing.....	5c.
1 pkt. Detroit Early Turnip Beet.....	5c.
1 pkt. Ox Heart Carrot	5c.
1 pkt. Dakota Farmer Tomato	10c.
1 pkt Yellow Pear Tomato	5c.
1 pkt. Jones Delicious Musk Melon	10c.
1 pkt. Kleckley Water Melon	5c.
1 pkt. Purple Top White Globe Turnip	5c.
1/2 oz. Jones Yellow Globe Onion.....	15c.
1 oz. White Icicle Radish	10c.
1 oz. Jones Scarlet Globe Radish	10c.
1 pkt. Parsnip Seed	5c.
1 pkt. Parsley Seed	5c.
1 pkt. Spinach	5c.
1 pkt. Sunflower Seed	5c.
1 oz. Sweet Peas—Countess Spencer Mixed.....	35c.
1 pkt. Pinks, Double Fancy Mixed	5c.
1 pkt. Pansies, Jones Giant Mixed	10c.
1 pkt. Asters, Victoria Finest Mixed.....	10c.
1 pkt. Cypress Vine	5c.
1 pkt. Bachelor Buttons	5c.
1 oz. Nasturtiums Tall Climbing	10c.

\$2.20

Enclosed find money order for 94c. for which send me the Kitchen Garden Collection postpaid to my address.

Name

Postoffice

County

State

Full cultural directions and a diagram showing how to plant your garden to the best advantage given free with this collection.

North Grown Hardy Vegetable Seeds

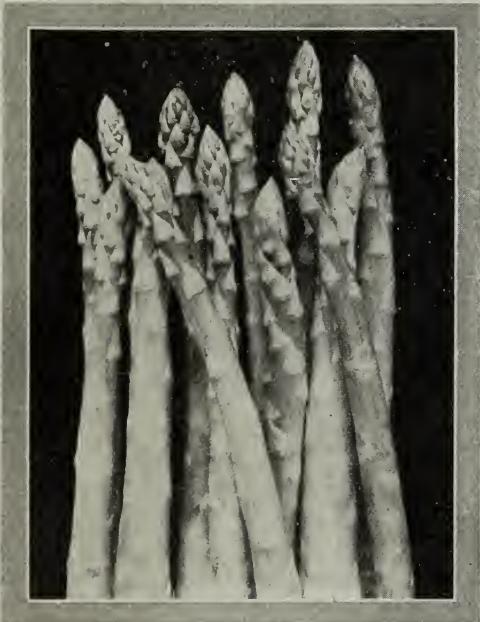
THAT HAVE QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS

Artichoke

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants potted same as the Tomato and set out in May, or can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in hill. It makes a good growth the first year, and some may be obtained during August and September; but the next year all plants will flower and continue to do so for years. In two or three years the crowns may get too large, in which case they should be divided into two or four pieces to a hill. This work should be done when growth is about to start in the spring, and they will make good plants and flower the first year.

Large Globe or Paris

The best sort for general use. Plant vigorous and hardy, leaves silver gray, ribs reddish at the base and without spines. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base. No other variety has such a broad, thick and fleshy receptacle or bottom. Height of stem about two and one-half feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 60c.; lb. \$6.00.



Columbian Mammoth White

They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fiber. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb. 75c. postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. This large stalked strain produces white stalks above the surface, which are nearly as fine flavored as the best green-stalked varieties. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; per lb., 75c. postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Postpaid, \$1.35 per 100; by freight or express, not prepaid, 85c. per 100; \$5.50 per 1000.

Asparagus Seed

CULTURE—Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old which can be procured from us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself pour hot, but not boiling water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent bed should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. ...The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads.

Table Beet

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season; the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out doors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts will give a good supply for a large family.



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. Long experience has shown this variety to be the best, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small, upright growing top, early maturing and splendid shape and color of the root makes it popular with every one who plants it. Leaf, stem and veins dark red, blade green, root globular or ovoid and very smooth, color of skin dark blood red, flesh deep red zoned with darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet and remaining so for a long time. We believe that a stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet seed obtainable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 75c.

HALF LONG BLOOD. This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. The root is a deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above ground; it retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 70c.

Will W. Tracy &

Mangel Wurzel



Golden Tankard

MANGEL WURZEL — Improved Mammoth Long Red. An improvement on the old variety. The root is very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, and with smaller top. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Top comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small, root large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom approaching a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Sugar Beets

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, and a little hardier and easier grown. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Beans

CULTURE—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation and a light, rich, well drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground becomes dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the flowers to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. This variety is rapidly superseding the well known Golden Wax, which has for many years been a great favorite with both gardeners and private planters. It is among the earliest and hardiest of all the wax beans. The pods are long, straight, larger and thicker than the Golden Wax, much superior in quality. It out yielded the Golden Wax two to one in the past season.

Per pint 25c.; quart 40c.; postpaid. By express or freight, quart 30c.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.00.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in thirty to thirty-one days from germination, which

extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of peculiar value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipestems. Per pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid. By freight or express, qt. 30c.; peck \$1.75; bu. \$5.25.

DWARF WHITE NAVY. A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean



Stringless Green Pod

but also of better quality. Vine large spreading with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. Pt. 25c.; qt. 35c.; postpaid. By frt. or ex., pk. \$1.25; bu. \$3.00.

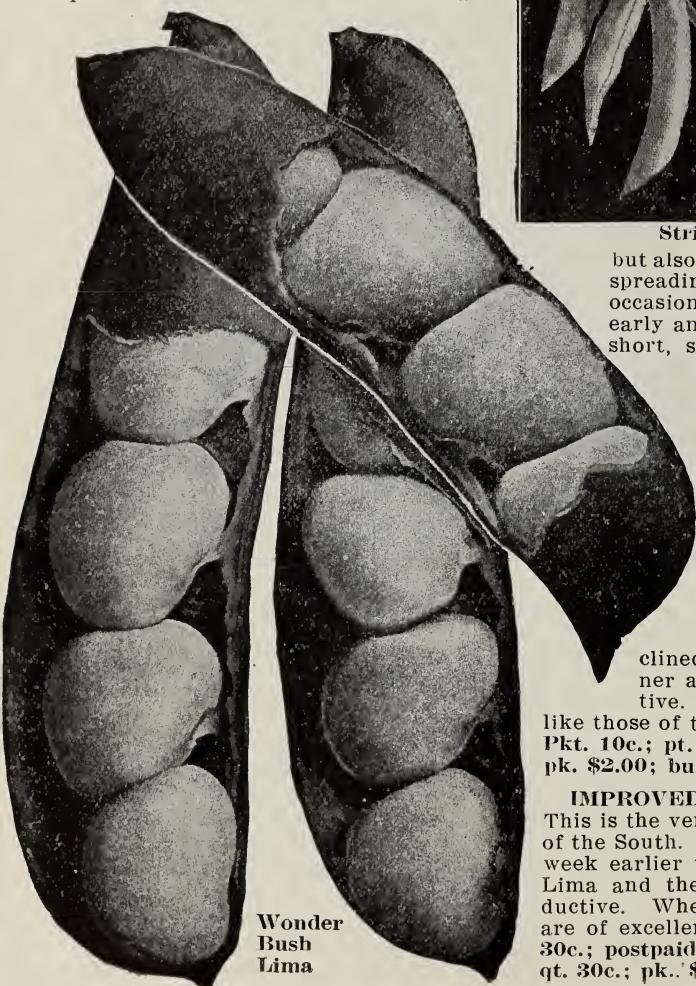
WONDER BUSH LIMA.

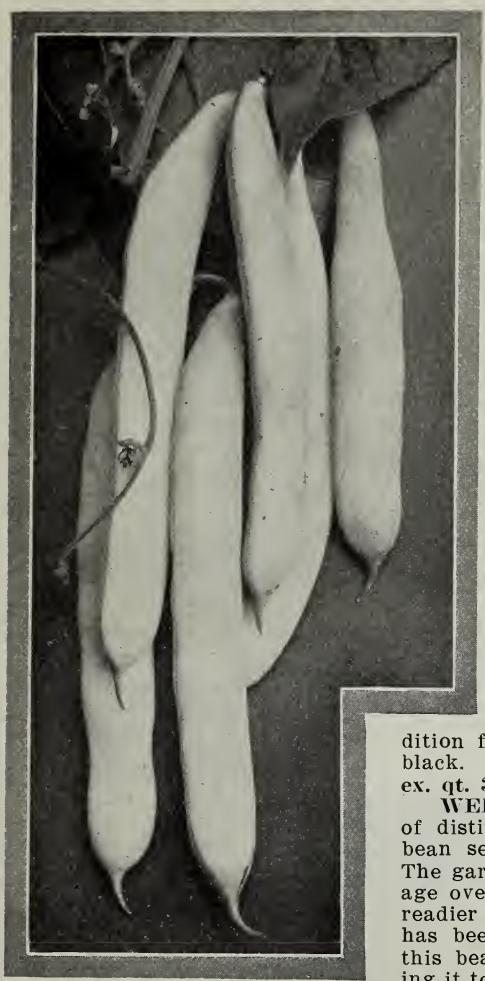
A fine new bean introduced by Dreer. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but pods larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is a little less inclined to form an occasional runner and we think is more productive. Green beans and the seeds like those of the Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; by ex. or frt., qt. 30c.; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.50.

IMPROVED HENDERSON BUSH LIMA.

This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. Per pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; postpaid. By express or freight; per qt. 30c.; pk. \$2.00; per bu. \$7.50.

Wonder
Bush
Lima





KENTUCKY WONDER. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. Very early, and the best to use in the green state. Per pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid. By freight or express, qt. 30.; peck \$1.75; bu. \$5.25.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little earlier than the Golden Wax Seed, large kidney shaped white, with dark markings about the eye. Pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid; by frt. or ex., qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$5.25.

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED. This variety takes the place of the old black wax or butter bean and is much better in every respect. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length borne well up from the ground, curved cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color and remaining a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black. Pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid; by frt. or ex. qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$5.25.

WEBBER, WAX BEANS. A new wax bean of distinct character. It originated in the best bean section of the Chicago gardening district. The gardeners who have had it gained an advantage over their competitors in better price and a readier sale as long as their crops of it lasted. It has been almost impossible to get any seed of this bean, the gardeners who possessed it keeping it to themselves so closely. Several years ago we secured a small lot which we have nursed along

and this year we have enough seed to offer it in limited quantities to our customers. In our opinion there is a great future for this bean. We consider it of more value to the market gardener or amateur than any stock of wax beans that has yet been sent out. The vine is strong holding the pods well up, the pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's Wax, but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. The pods mature as early as Wardwell's and they can be gathered in bunches. Prices, pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid. By ex. or frt., pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.

Cauliflower

CULTURE—The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March in a hotbed and when the plants are three or four inches high transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground which has been well enriched with good manure. Set plants from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather.



Early Snow Ball

it highly to market gardeners for trial. It is claimed to be a splendid strain for a dry season and equally good in all weathers—from the reports we have regarding this stock from gardeners who tried it last year and year before, we consider it a valuable addition to the list and a worthy companion to Our Famous Snowball.

Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

Cauliflower

EARLY SNOW BALL. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like, developing earlier than those of any other sort. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seeds which can be depended upon as the very best. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

DANISH DRY WEATHER. We take pleasure in introducing this Cauliflower to our customers. It is from one of the best growers in Denmark and we recommend

CULTURE—The requisites for complete success are: First good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep.

Cabbage



Early Jersey Wakefield.

CABBAGE--Continued



Allhead Early

remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads with large cabbages can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. This is a selection from the best extra early Jersey Wakefield, which will average about 50 per cent larger. The type is well fixed and the variety is in many sections entirely taking the place of the extra early strain. Our stock is exceedingly choice. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. Closely approaching the cauliflower in delicacy and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and is a sure header. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00. .

PREMIUM OR LATE FLAT DUTCH
We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to one thousand large oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep for a long time in the best condition. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

RED DRUMHEAD. (Improved Large Red Dutch) The well known standard. Heads of large size, slightly rounded, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD. This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, of fine quality and one of the best keepers. It is one of the best for growing for the distant markets or late spring use. The plant is vigorous rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. We have given a great deal of attention to this variety, and offer seeds which we believe will produce a crop of more uniform typical heads than can be grown from other stocks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The earliest and hardiest heading of first early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there are none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid, and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best sort for wintering over or for very early setting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.

ALLHEAD. The Best Early Summer Cabbage, the Earliest Large Flathead; is the earliest of large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep, flat heads are re-



Holland or Danish Ball Head .

Jones Cabbage Worm Killer

THE ONLY GUARANTEED NON-POISONOUS PREPARATION ON THE MARKET THAT WILL KILL THEM.



We have customers from every part of the country who have used this preparation for the past three years with perfect success. Thousands of acres of cabbage have been saved from the cabbage worm by those who have used it. **JONES CABBAGE WORM KILLER** is sure death to the dreaded cabbage worm. It is non-poisonous and does not injure the plant but stimulates the growth. It can also be used on cucumber, melon and squash vines and is very effective for killing worms on currant bushes and all kinds of plants about the yard and garden.

Your cucumber vines are often destroyed by a little striped bug, use Jones Worm Killer and the bugs will disappear leaving the vines in a perfect healthy condition. The insects can not work where this preparation has been applied. You will appreciate its value when you find how effectively it works. It must be kept in a dry place and applied in dry form by using a duster such as our Little Giant that is described below. It can also be used by perforating the bottom of a bucket

and holding it over the plant tapping it with a stick so the dust will cover the plants or vines. It is best to apply this preparation when there is no wind and after a rain or when there is dew on the plants. **Price per lb. postpaid, 50c.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense, 12 lb. pail \$2.80.**

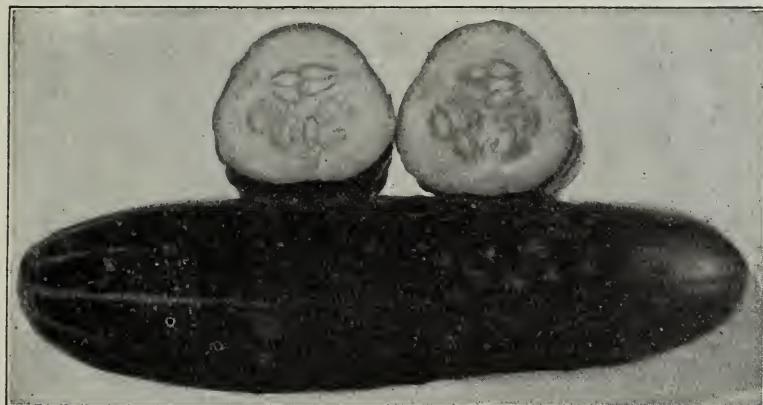


Little Giant Duster

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER. A perfect dry powder gun which will distribute any dry insecticides. Strongly built, perfectly adjusted, and with tubes in sections as shown in the cut. Will do as much work as a horse power water sprayer. Dusts two rows at once. Adjustable to the width of the rows. **Price by ex. \$5.50.**

Cucumbers

CULTURE—The plants are tender and planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, or ample facilities should be provided for protecting them from frosts and during cold storms. Form low hills six feet apart each way, of rich soil, by mixing in a quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, stirring the soil to a depth of six inches or more, or open shallow trenches six or eight feet apart and mix with the bottom earth a quantity of similar manure, and replace the surface soil. Scatter on each hill fifteen or twenty seeds, or one every inch along the rows, and cover one inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over them. Two ounces of seed is required for 100 hills, two pounds for an acre.



Improved Long Green

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 90c.

EARLY CLUSTER. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 90c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN. This variety is known also as Early Frame and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING. A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at one end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, we presume than any other for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.10.

THORNBURN'S EVERBEARING CUCUMBER. This variety will continue bearing through the entire season and is one of the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 80c.

WILD CUCUMBER. (*Echinocystis lobata*) A useful climber where a rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. To cover or to screen an unsightly building, there is perhaps no annual climber better adapted for the purpose. The vine has abundant foliage, is thickly covered with white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Usually the plants are produced from year to year by self sown seed. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.; oz 20c.; lb. \$1.50.

Protect your
C u c u m b e r
Vines by dusting
them with
**Jones' C a b
b a g e W o r m
K i l l e r.** It's
death to the
bugs, they will
not work in
the vines that
have been
dusted with
this powder.
We have
known the
striped cucum
ber bug to
take the vines
in a few hours.
This is protec
tion against
this loss.



Ox Heart.

short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

IMPROVED SHORT WHITE. (For Stock Feeding) These make the most appetizing, wholesome, and nutritious addition to the winter ration of stall-fed stock during the winter months. They are easily raised and can be kept in excellent condition throughout the winter when properly stored. In good soil and frequently cultivated this variety will produce roots measuring three and a half to four inches in diameter at the shoulder and tapering gradually throughout the length of 8 to 10 inches. The best and most productive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from the check received when young. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts but cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. (Spineless) This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. The large size and fine quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

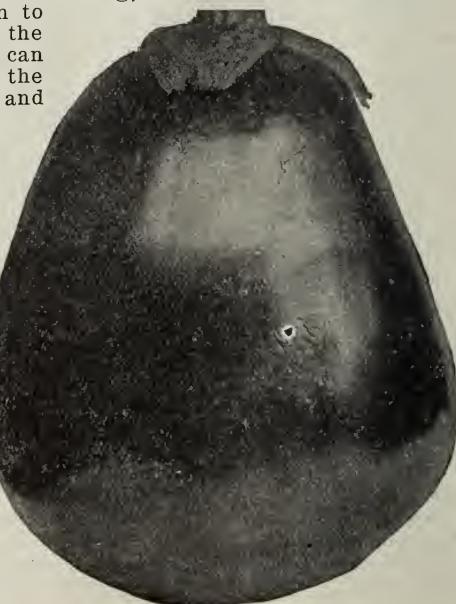
Carrots

EARLIEST SHORT HORN. The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided, the roots are nearly round and of reddish orange color. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

GUERANDE, OR OX HEART. Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soils so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use and when mature, equally good for stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

DANVERS. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability of all classes of soil. Tops of medium size coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are

short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.





Golden Self Blanching

being much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as a standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 45c.

Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors, in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get satisfactory growth. The seed will not grow well if planted in a hot bed or where subjected to a temperature above 60 deg. Fah. When the plants are one or two inches high, thin out and transplant so they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

SELECTED WHITE PLUME. Our strain of this popular variety has been improved in growth, earliness, flavor, beauty, and texture. It requires very little work in blanching, as the stock portions of the inner leaves are naturally white. It is unexcelled for early market use, but is not as good a keeper as the New Golden Self Blanching. We know our seed is not excelled in quality and purity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

EVANS TRIUMPH. One of the best late sorts. This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep well for a long time. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a great leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Especially recommended for the south where it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60.

GOLDEN YELLOW, SELF BLANCHING. This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow which adds greatly to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow which adds greatly to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

Sweet Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM. Is becoming each year more firmly fixed in popular favor because of its extremely early character, vigorous growth and surprisingly delicious flavor. We have hundreds of letters from customers giving it the highest praise as the finest extra-early sweet corn they have ever grown. Although the dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit.

growing to a height of four feet; they bear two or three good ears, which are set well above the ground. The ears five to seven inches in length, have eight rows of broad yellow grains, extending to the extreme rounded tip. Many market gardeners report that they find Golden Bantam their most profitable variety throughout the season (from successive plantings) as soon as customers become acquainted with its splendid flavor and distinct color. Golden Bantam is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as, in color, being almost literally "sweet as honey." Postpaid 1 pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; bu. by frt. \$4.00.

EARLY MINNESOTA. This old deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five feet high, with no suckers and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight

rowed, kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c. postpaid. Frt. bu. \$3.

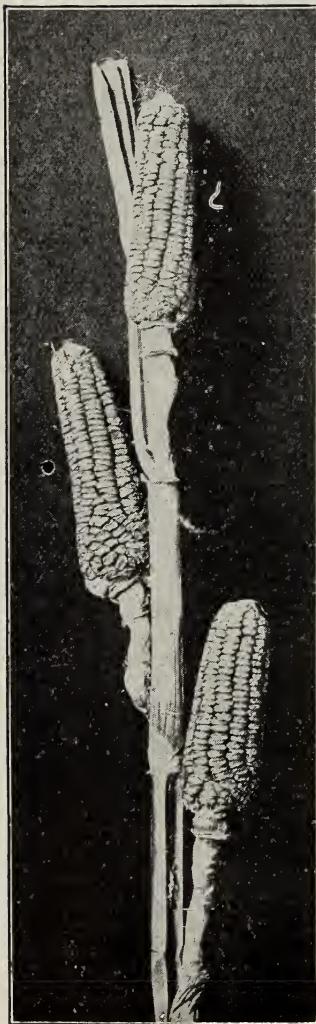
PEEP O'DAY SWEET CORN.

This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota origin and has been offered in the Minneapolis market from five to seven days earlier than

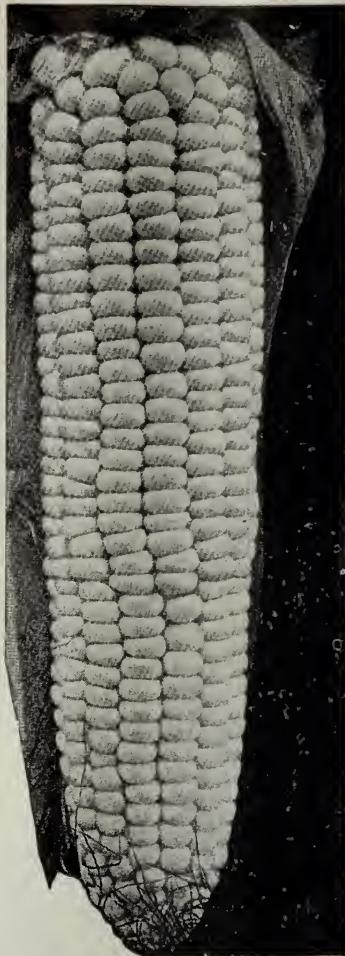
any other well known kind in the trade. Ears 5 inches long, perfectly formed, well filled. The corn is tender and sweet. We are very positive about the earliness of this variety, and that our customers will make no mistake in planting some of it for first early. Our stock has been improved by our careful selection of the stock seed. We therefore offer our seed with full confidence that it is the best to be had. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c. postpaid. Bu. \$3.50 by frt. or ex.

LAKEVIEW EARLY MARKET. A variety originating on our seed farm, similar in general character to Mammoth White Cory, but with decidedly larger ears which mature fully as early. It is of especial value to market gardeners, as in early corn the largest ears usually control the market. The plant is about four feet in height; the ears twelve to fourteen rowed, with white square grains. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; by mail postpaid. By frt. or ex. bu. \$4.00.

TO THE MARKET GARDENER. You realize the advantage of having the first sweet corn on the mar-



Golden Bantam

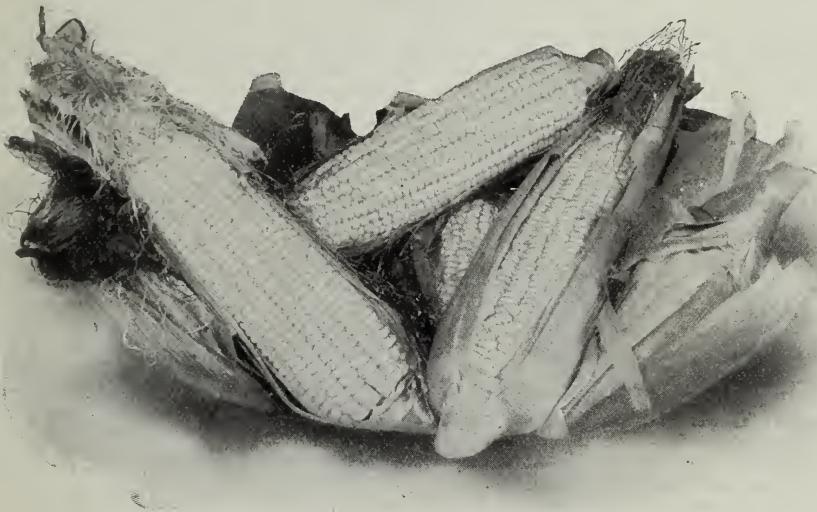


Peep O'Day

SWEET CORN--Continued

ket. You also are familiar with the time it takes your native corn to mature, also possibly you know that most sweet corn seed sold is raised in southern latitudes, where it is considerably cheaper to raise sweet corn, and the ears that are saved for commercial seed are not those which mature the earliest, as those were sold for vegetables. Our stock was raised for seed only and raised in Dakota, therefore you have the assurance of an early crop in planting our seeds.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. We consider this unquestionably the best extra early corn. Ears very large for so early a variety. Stalks about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, finely shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve rowed, six to seven inches long, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. Grain large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale even when the market is overstocked. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; By frt. bu. \$3.50.



Jones White Mexican

JONES WHITE MEXICAN. This wonderful new sweet corn was developed from a sport found among the Black Mexican variety. Lovers of sweet corn will agree that the Black Mexican was one of the best varieties for table use that was ever put on the market, but the color ever kept it from becoming a popular variety. We now have all the good eating qualities in this wonderful new White Mexican and you will be pleased with this new variety of sweet corn. You should include a good supply in your order for this new corn. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; bu. \$4.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. This variety is often called the "Shoe Peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Peep O'Day and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; by frt. bu. \$3.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This has been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains of good size are long and slender, entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c. postpaid. By freight or express. bu. \$3.00.

Pop Corn

It pays to raise pop corn as a general crop. Demand usually exceeds the supply. Some farmers claim that it is as easily grown as field corn and they receive three or four times the amount per acre for the crop. For main crop the Monarch White Rice will bring the best price per pound, as it is better known.

MONARCH WHITE RICE. It is the best white variety. Bears from three to six ears per stalk, and produces fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds per acre. It will pay you to try it. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.; qt. 40c.; postpaid. By express $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c.; pk. \$1.00

WHITE QUEEN. The most prolific pop corn in cultivation. Its reported yields would seem fabulous if not attested by reliable growers. The ears are often 8 to 10 inches long well filled with bright, smooth white grains. The stalk is of vigorous growth, reaching a height of six feet. This corn for popping is altogether unsurpassed being perfect in this respect. The popped grains are of delicious flavor. Postpaid, Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c.; 1 qt. 40c.

Lettuce

CULTURE—Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thoro preparation. For the winter sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all light and air possible. For general crop sow outdoors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings can be had from the same ground.

BURPEE'S BUTTERHEAD. A new Mammoth Lettuce. This is an extra large, firm heading Cabbage Lettuce. The superb solid heads are equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The plants attain a diameter of twelve inches across, and the outer leaves grow well up around the large, globular heads. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded and of a light green color. Heads are extra large, well rounded, six to seven inches across. The inner leaves curled like a fine savoy cabbage, are blanched to a beautiful white, of rich buttery flavor; they are particularly crisp and delicate to the taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. For those who like a large, thin, exceeding tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or for early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the outer leaves being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet tender and well flavored. The sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON. This variety is identical in color and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but it is double the size. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head will make it a most valuable sort. A most desirable variety either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. The Big Boston is sure to be wanted by market gardeners and trucksters, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, and will commend itself to amateurs because it holds up well at all seasons of the year, and is of crisp, tender quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

DEACON. B. (Seed white) An excellent summer variety. Heads of large size, very firm and remain in condition for use a long time. The plant is very compact, with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and of light green color. Inner leaves blanch to a bright rich yellow and are crisp, buttery and very well flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. A. (Seed black) As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Very attractive and desirable for gardening. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Endive

Endive may be grown at any time of the year but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. An early vigorous growing variety having the mid-ribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center blanches very rapidly. Highly esteemed and much used for salads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Cress

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS. The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used as a garnishing; also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

TRUE WATER. This is a distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

GARLIC A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in the rows, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in the shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. Bulbs. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

KALE, Dwarf Curled Scotch. Plant is low and compact but with large leaves curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant looks like a bunch of moss. It is well worth the cultivating simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna. Very early, small, handsome white bulb, best early variety for table. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Long Island Half Dwarf. An American variety thoroughly acclimated; dwarf robust habit; will endure the climatic changes better than the foreign sorts, and much freer from mildew and aphid. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



**Jones' Delicious**

They are the most delicious musk melons we ever found without any exception whatever, and for this reason we chose to give the variety our name. The melons are a little above medium size, nearly round, with rather fine netting. The flesh is green but with very much the same consistency as a ripe peach. It simply has no equal as a musk melon, but it does not stand shipping. For the home garden and for local consumption we recommend this melon above all others. These are Dakota grown and all of the seed we have is what we saved from our own patch. This is the first time the seed has ever been offered on the market. A Sioux Falls fruit merchant wanted to buy our entire patch after he had sampled the variety and he offered us a very fancy price for the field which we were saving for seed. Price, 1 pkt. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium in size, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

PETOSKEY, OR PAUL ROSE. A yellow flesh sort, suitable size for basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored and high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

OSAGE, OR IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparison on our trial grounds prove it to be unequaled, even by "Special Selected Seed" offered at very high prices. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

NETTED GEM, OR ROCKY FORD. This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceedingly fine stock of this sort in shape and quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

BURREL GEM. A splendid new shipping melon with orange or rich salmon colored flesh of sweet flavor. The originator sold \$6,000.00 worth of melons from a planting of twelve acres and has realized one dollar per dozen melons net. The melons are oblong with smoothly rounded ends, slightly ribbed, closely netted. The skin is dark green with brownish netting, rind thin but quite tough, meat exceptionally thick, firm but melting, of a rich deep salmon. The fruits average six inches long, four inches in depth, and weigh about two pounds each. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

Musk Mellon

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impractical. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

JONES' DELICIOUS MUSK MELON.

Several years ago we sent east for a variety of musk melons that we wanted to try out. One vine out of the whole lot produced exceedingly sweet delicious melons very tender and juicy. We picked out a few of the best melons and saved the seed and raised a quantity of them the next year.

**Kleckley's Sweets**

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. .The finest of all medium early water melons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh, bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

JONES HALBERT HONEY. .This is one of the finest water melon for the home garden or local market. The smallest average from 18 to 20 inches long, and are full or blunty, rounded at both ends, the skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and lucious quality extends to the thin rind. It is a favorite melon among all planters and will do well in northern states if planted in a good sunny location. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

COLE'S EARLY. Very hardy, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color, possessing all the desirable features. Medium size, nearly round; rind green striped with lighter shades. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

FORDHOOK EARLY. This is probably the earliest large fruited melon in cultivation. Cole's Early will ripen a little earlier, but it is not as large a melon as the Fordhook, nor is it equal in quality. The fruits are of good size rather short and blocky in form with large diameter, skin dark green with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp and sweet of splendid quality. The rind is thin but the skin tough, making an excellent shipping variety. Pkt. 5.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Particularly adapted to the northern states. It is a fairly large size melon, dark in color with a rather thick rind and has a good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 85c.

CUBAN QUEEN. .A large and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens close to the rind, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender, melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper and stands shipping well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A valuable variety for use in the north as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green, rind thin, flesh pink, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 29c.; lb. 50c.

PEERLESS. One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, bright green, finely mottled, rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50.

SWEET HEART. This melon has become very popular as a shipping melon particularly in the south. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening. Our stock is the very best. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

CITRON. Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruits are not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

Water Melons

CULTURE—To make certain of raising good water melons, it is essential that the plants have a good start and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

Onion Seed

Good onion seed is of the utmost importance to the market gardener and farmer. A whole season's work and expense may be lost on account of poor seed. The reason catalogue houses and some seed firms sell seeds cheap is that they buy up old and low grade seed that reliable firms will not send out to their customers. All our seed is tested, and is the best that can be grown. You will find them true to variety and satisfactory in all respects.

CULTURE—The Soil—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same results will follow if sown on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring—There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

JONES DAKOTA YELLOW GLOBE. This strain produces beautiful globe onions with a brownish yellow skin and crisp, fine grained white flesh. Our stock has been closely selected to obtain the slender neck plant which insures earlier ripening of the bulbs. The onions average from two to two and one half inches in diameter, and are the best keepers among the yellow globe onions. This is a very fine variety of yellow globe onions and we recommend them where a truly fancy onion is desired. We have many times received more money on the market for these onions than any other onions we shipped. They are fancy stock. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.; lb. \$2.50.

LARGE YELLOW DUTCH, OR STRASBURG. One of the oldest sorts. Flat; flesh white; fine grained, mild and well flavored. Our stock, compared with most on the market, is distinctly superior in size of bulb, uniformity of shape and evenness of color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$5.25.

QUEEN. A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring or if the plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in spring they will produce large onions. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. A very large onion, resembling the White Italian, Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and rather a better keeper, making it more desirable for the later fall market. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. A medium sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful clear white skin, a favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE RED WEATHERFIELD. This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, somewhat flattened, oval shaped; skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavor. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soil. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50.



ONION SEED--Continued

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. White Globe onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown. So widely contrasted from any other onion is this color that it will be noticed on the market, and when once bought, purchasers will be likely to return and call again for "Those beautiful brown onions." Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$7.00.

AMERICAN GROWN PRIZE TAKER ONION. This popular large yellow onion has been developed and acclimated from the large Spanish onions. All gardeners are familiar with the large size, handsome appearance and high prices of these imported Spanish onions as shown in the fruit stores of our Eastern cities during the fall months. From our home grown seeds of the Prize-taker it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same type. This strain is especially satisfactory where the plants are started very early under glass and transplanted to produce the very largest specimen onions as sold in crates in the fruit stores; it will also produce fine onions of four inches in diameter from seed sown in the open ground early in the spring. The onions grow to be very large in size, nearly round in form with a very thin skin of light straw yellow. The flesh is pure white, firm and solid, crisp and mild in flavor, especially desirable for salads, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Jones' Red Globe Onions, 640 bushels Per Acre, on the Lakeview seed Farm.

TRUE SOUTHPORt STRAIN OF EXTRA DARK LARGE RED GLOBE ONION.

The most handsome of all perfectly globe shaped onions. The skin is a deep, rich, purplish crimson and with a satin-like gloss; the inner rings or scales of flesh are slightly tinged with rose pink. An average specimen from our trial grounds weighed ten ounces and measured three and a quarter inches in diameter and three inches in depth—grown from seed sown directly in rows not transplanted and only under ordinary garden culture. In many of the markets, especially in the North and West, the dark onions are preferred as in spite of deep coloring, the flavor is as mild as that of lighter colored varieties. Nothing handsomer than these dark, richly colored globes can be grown. We have taken especial care in selecting our stock to secure the deepest coloring possible, and planters can depend on regularity in form combined with intensity of coloring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.50.

Onion Sets

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets, but will not be the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle-shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs but fine crops are more likely to come from comparatively early sowing.



Southport Red Globe. (From Seed)

RED BOTTOM SETS. Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. Per lb. 30c., postpaid; by frt., bu. 32 lbs. \$2.60.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. Like the preceding except in color and used in the same manner. Per lb. 30c., postpaid; by freight, bu. 32 lbs. \$2.50.

WHITE SETS. Per lb. 30c.; per bu. \$3.00. prices subject to market change.

Parsley

CULTURE—Parsley requires rich mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnips in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way, every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety make beautiful border plants.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLLED. A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine color and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Parsnips

CULTURE—Parsnips do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is liable to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two feet to two and a half feet apart; cover one half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY. Root white, very tender with a smooth clear skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Garden Peas

CULTURE—One qt. for 75 ft. of drill, 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Peas mature earliest in a light rich soil; for a general crop, a deep, rich loam, or inclining to clay, is the best. When grown in the garden, sow in double rows six or eight inches apart. When grown for the market crop, sow in single rows one inch apart, and two to three inches deep, the rows from two to four feet apart, according to the variety. Begin sowing the extra early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in April; continue for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinue until the middle of August when a good crop may be secured by sowing the extra early sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during growth. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the smooth sorts, and if planted early should have a dry soil, as they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens.

ALASKA. Well known and extensively used especially by cannerymen. Very early and when carefully grown, uniform in ripening. Vine is strong and vigorous, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of a peculiar light green color; pods $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, straight and blunt at the end, and light in color. Is ready for picking 49 or 50 days from planting. Seed round, blue, slightly pitted. By mail prepaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c. By express or freight, 1 pk. \$1.75; 1 bu. \$6.25.

AMERICAN WONDER. The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching about nine inches high and covered with well filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. By mail, prepaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; by ex. or frt., 1 pk. \$2.00; 1 bu. \$7.90.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Pods fully one-third larger than American Wonder, containing 6 to 8 fine large sweet peas. Same price Am. Wonder.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. An early dwarf, green wrinkled variety growing about eighteen inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor. By Mail, postpaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; by ex. or frt. pk. \$1.70; bu. \$6.50.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. Strongly resembling Premium Gem in habit of growth, but about one-third taller. Vines growing 26 to 30 inches high, foliage dark green, pods light colored, straight, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and blunt. Fit for picking 68 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size. A very popular pea with the cannerymen and market gardeners on account of its excellent quality, being sweet and very tender. By mail prepaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; by ex. or frt. pk. \$1.70; bu. \$6.50

JONES POTLATCH, OR BIG DINNER PEA. "Potlatch" is the Chenoak Indian's word for big dinner. The way this pea shells out gives promise of more than enough to go around hence the name Potlatch. It is a wonder in productiveness. The seed is green and dented. Its vines grow from 15 to 18 inches in height, with dark green foliage; the growth of the vine is sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. Next to Strategem, no variety known will produce more pods and no pods could possibly shell out better. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length and ready for the table in 60 days from planting. The Potlatch is a variety from which any one may expect great things. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having secured it, and we think it well entitled to its Indian name. We can offer it as follows: By mail postpaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; by frt. or ex. \$7.50 bu.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM. This is the finest late pea to be had. Unlike most large podded English varieties it is not wanting in uniformity and evenness of type. It comes true to type and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best of the large podded sorts. It is the heaviest yielder, yielding larger pods and more of them, and more peas in a pod than any other. The peas are large and dark green and of the finest quality and flavor. Another advantage is that after they have had their growth they remain tender and fit for table use longer than any pea we know of. By mail postpaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; 1 pt. 25c.; 1 qt. 40c.; by freight or express, \$7.50 bu.



Jones Potlatch
or Big Dinner

variety known will produce more pods and no pods could possibly shell out better. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length and ready for the table in 60 days from planting. The Potlatch is a variety from which any one may expect great things. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having secured it, and we think it well entitled to its Indian name. We can offer it as follows: By mail postpaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; by frt. or ex. \$7.50 bu.

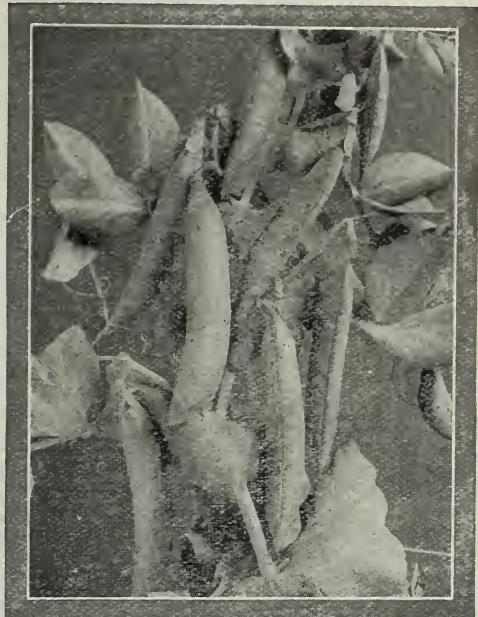
Improved Strategem



Jones' Everbearing Peas

We are offering you one of the most profitable peas for the home or market garden that has ever been introduced. This grand new wrinkled variety is the most prolific of any garden pea that has ever been tested out in the Northwest. On our trial grounds the past season it out-yielded all of the large sorts and continued to bear abundantly for several weeks from the first picking. It is the second early variety maturing about the same time as the Premium Gem. The vines are stout, about two feet high bearing at the top a great many large, fine pods. If these are picked as they mature, and you have plenty of moisture they will continue to bear and throw out new branches and produce a large abundance of peas for several weeks. The peas are large and wrinkled and cook very quickly and are of superior quality. 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. Very inferior and mixed stocks of this sort are frequently offered but when the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its sea-

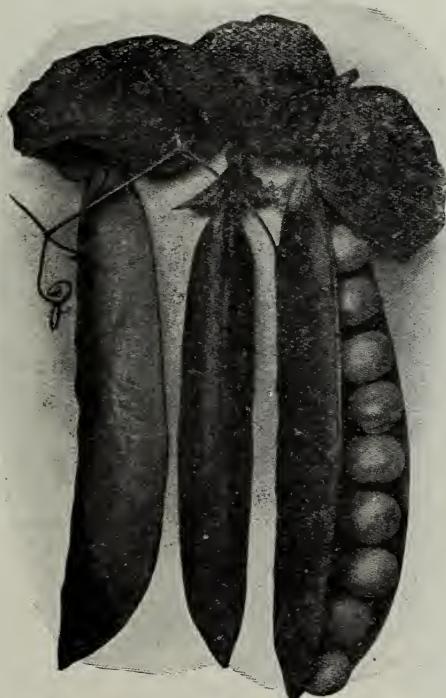


Jones Everbearing

son, either for home garden or market gardener. Postpaid, 1-3 pt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; by ex. or frt.; pk. \$1.70; bu. \$6.50

ADVANCER. Height 2 to 2½ ft. Seeds green, wrinkled. This variety is a great favorite in eastern markets on account of its superior flavor. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. This sort is extensively used by canners on account of its quality and appearance. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety. 1-3 pt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; by ex. or frt. pk. \$1.70; bu. \$6.50.

GRADUS. (Prosperity.) The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners in every market. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small smooth sorts. The pods are very large and invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough to use. By mail, prepaid. 1-3 pt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; by ex. or frt. pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.



Gradus Peas

Pepper

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes by cutting one side, removing seeds and filling with chow chow pickles.

The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

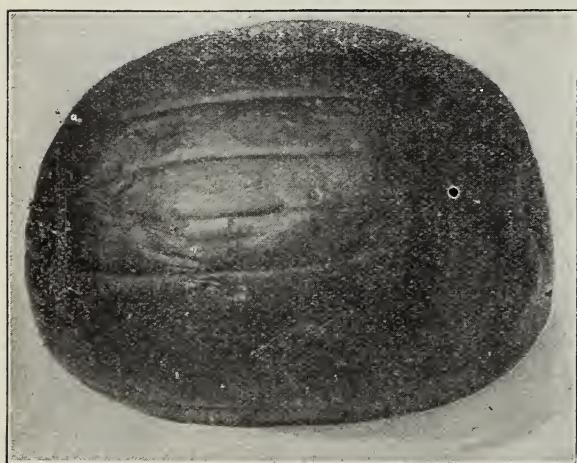
RED CHERRY. A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very ornamental. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; 2 oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

RED CHILI. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one third to one half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; 2 oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

RUBY KING. An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz 25c.; 2 oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.



Ruby King



Big Tom

GENUINE MAMMOTH. "Jumbo" or "King of the Mammoths." This is the very best strain of the true Mammoth pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.25.

BIG TOM, OR IMPROVED LARGE FIELD. Vines of strong, vigorous growth, and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average fifteen to twenty inches in diameter; round or slightly oval in form. Smooth, hard, reddish-orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange-yellow flesh. Frequently grown among corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; per lb. 50c.

Pumpkins

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons and cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE. This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained, and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange, flesh rich yellow, excellent boiled or for pies. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

Radishes

CULTURE—For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve inches apart and thin out the plants if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowing from one week to ten days apart will keep up the supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventative measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

JONES' THREE LEAF RADISH. So named on account of its extreme earliness and the fact that when there are three leaves formed besides the seed leaf it is large enough to eat. It is an improved form of the well known Scarlet Olive. Flesh is very crisp, tender and white, while the skin is a very bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting out of doors. It is but little later than the Jones Three Leaf, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.;

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A quick-growing, medium sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety



Jones' Three Leaf

for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED. This variety is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continuing crisp and tender until fully matured when they are about six inches long. This is the variety grown so extensively in Petite Cote, Ontario, where the finest radishes in America are produced. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black skin and white flesh and of firm texture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Radish

WHITE ICICLE. The finest and longest of the very pure white varieties. Planted in spring the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; the long slender form and pure paper white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives continuous supply of tender crisp radishes throughout the season. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

JONES GIANT SCARLET GLOBE. A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in a perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pithy even when twice their ordinary size in diameter. Root, turnip shaped, color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

SALSIFY. (Vegetable Oyster.) The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar.

CULTURE—Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnips. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar packed in damp earth or sand.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This variety is large, strong growing, and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for the market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

SPINACH

CULTURE—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of the 38th parallel Spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.

EARLY GIANT THICK LEAVED. A strongly growing and early maturing sort, with very large, thick leaves of fine deep green color. One of the most desirable medium early spinaches. Pkt. nostraid. 5c; oz. 10c; lb.. 30c; by frt or ex. 10 lbs. 15c. per lb.

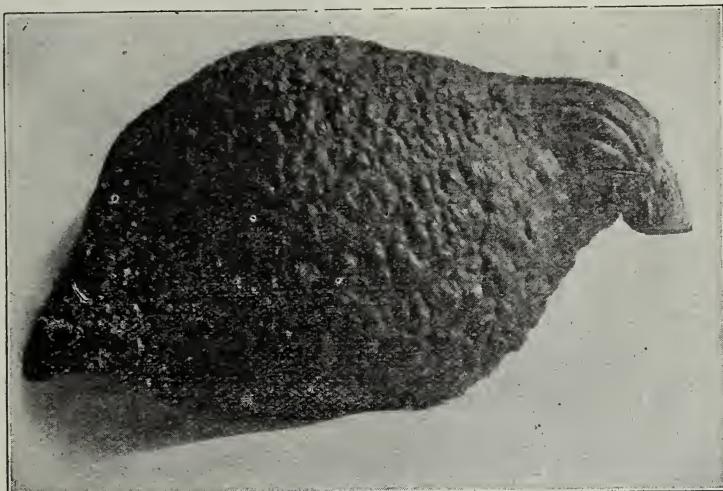
Radishes



Mammoth Salsify

Squash

CULTURE—Squash plants are very sensitive and tender to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled and warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.



Warty Hubbard

WARTY HUBBARD. This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright, orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is held by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh, and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

THE HUBBARD. Cannot be beat as a winter squash; it boils smooth and dry, is of very rich quality, and keeps as solid as a rock. It is more popular with private growers than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

THE DELICIOUS. This squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is by some preferred even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but not very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

Summer Squash

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is beautiful, clear waxy-white instead of the yellow-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes. It is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive. Summer squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart, give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

D'KOTA FARMER. The most wonderful Tomato ever produced, is the opinion of experts and all who have grown it. Earliest most prolific, finest quality and flavor and best shipper.

ITS HISTORY. The Dakota Farmer Tomato is a result of our efforts to get a tomato that would mature early in this northern latitude. We worked with this end in view for seven years before we finally produced this variety. Some experts said it was an accident, others that it was a sport, but regardless of what produced this variety we are satisfied with the result. There is no tomato in the world that combines the qualities found in this variety. It has no equal. A few years ago after we had the variety coming true to type we were able to supply our northern markets with ripe tomatoes as early as they could be obtained from localities two hundred miles south of here.

EARLINESS. By reason of the latitude in which it was originated it can be expected to produce ripe tomatoes earlier than any other variety. We were advised by several of our customers in the northern part of this state that the Dakota Farmer was the only variety which ever produced a crop of ripe tomatoes before the frost.

PRODUCTIVENESS. By actual comparison with the most productive varieties we ever found it outyields them all. Last season we had single plants produce over 100 saleable tomatoes, many of them weighing over one pound. We picked one tomato from our own plants a year ago that weighed 22 oz. The size alone was not all that pleased us—the quality, the flavor and the firmness held true.

QUALITY. The Dakota Farmer excels all others in eating and shipping qualities. It is as smooth as a peach and not liable to crack. Hot weather does not seem to affect it. The fruit is a rich red color and free from core. The flesh is very firm and ripe tomatoes picked from the vine will keep in a marketable condition longer than any other tomato.

THE PLANTS. Hardy and easy to transplant. We seldom lose a plant in resetting. Vines are very strong having thick leaves and not subject to sun scald and blight.

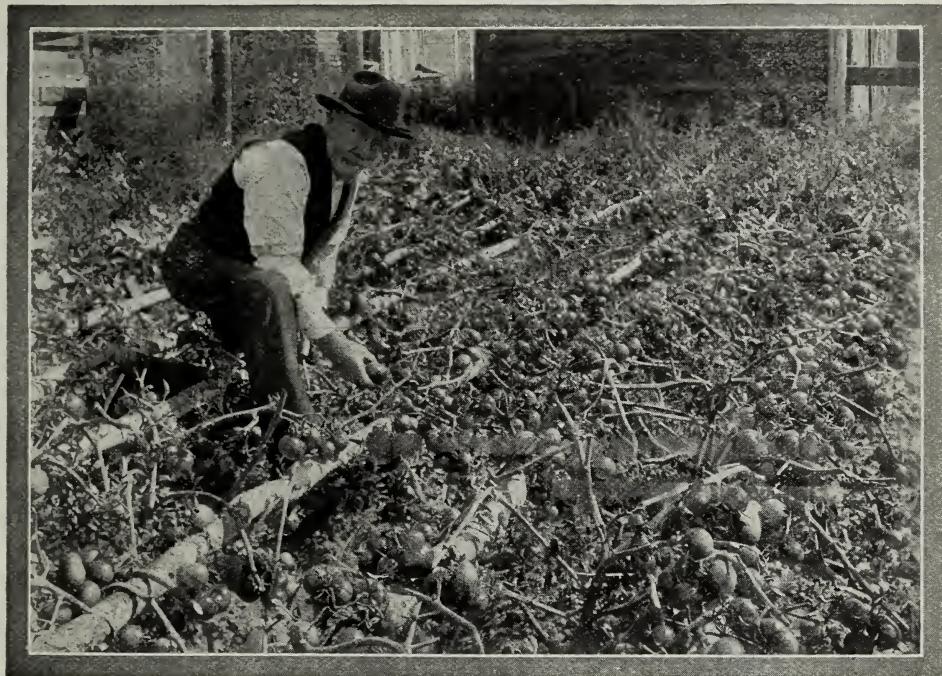
THE MARKET GARDENERS who raise the Dakota Farmer tomato find it the most profitable variety by far. This is because it is the early tomatoes that pay. The Dakota Farmer demands a bigger price also because the quality is superior. **Pkt. 10c.** Packet contains about 50 seeds. Sold only in packets.

LAKEVIEW EARLYANA. This tomato is one of the earliest bright red tomatoes and of good size and a heavy yielder. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and a half inches in diameter; they are smooth and solid, quite thick through, and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is deep red, with solid center and small seed cells. A specimen plant had by actual count forty-five ripened fruits at time of first picking and thirty-five green ones of good size, and the whole plant could be hidden by an ordinary bushel basket. This variety is an excellent tomato but is deficient in its keeping and shipping qualities. Our seed is absolutely the best it is possible to produce. We have a choice lot of Dakota grown seed which is sure to give good results in any climate. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.**



Tomatoes

DWARF CHAMPION. This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short making a bushy plant which stands quite erect. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish pink, fairly solid, but has a hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines make it very desirable for forcing as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.



A Profitable Yield of Tomatoes

JUNE PINK. An extra early, purplish pink tomato similar to the Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.

PECTINATE. This variety when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size, and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list, excepting only the Dakota Farmer. We list it because some of our customers call for it. But it is not a variety that we very strongly recommend. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.

Yellow Tomatoes

GOLDEN QUEEN. A first class large smooth, pure yellow tomato, with fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

YELLOW PEAR. Similar to the Red Pear tomato, but of rich clear yellow color and quite distinct from a variety which is sometimes sold under this name. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

YELLOW HUSK, OR GROUND CHERRY. Liked by many for preserves and also for eating raw. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Turnips

CULTURE—Sow in drills about two feet apart and half inch deep, or sow broadcast but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED. A most excellent early garden variety and largely used in the southern states. Root medium sized, flat; color white, very early, sweet and tender. It is a desirable turnip for table use, but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 40c.

ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL. Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 40c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. Sometimes known as Red Top White Globe. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 40c.

Rutabagas

CULTURE—Sow the seed from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Ruta Bagas require ground enriched with well rotted manure and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation and when the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar, or pit. Rutabagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their own chances with the weeds and the bugs. So treated the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally, on new clearings, free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW. A hardy and productive rutabaga having but little neck, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored, shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly, color deep purple above and bright yellow under ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Tobacco

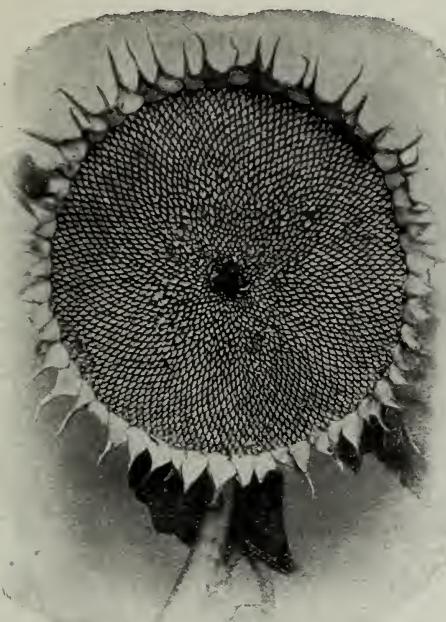
The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. Burn brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING. The brightest of the yellow type and being the earliest to ripen is surest in localities liable to early frosts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 2 oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the northern states and in Canada, this sort is grown almost exclusively. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 2 oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

HAVANA. The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine texture. Possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.





Russian Sunflower

CATNIP, OR CAT-MINT. (*Nepeta cataria*) A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Sow preferably in fall, or in early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.; 2 oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00

CORIANDER. (*Coriandrum sativum*) A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionary and to disguise the taste of medicine. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

DILL. (*Anethum graveolens*) An annual cultivated for its seeds which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; 2 oz. 15¢; 1 lb. 20¢; lb. 60¢.

FENNEL, SWEET. (*Foeniculum officinale*) A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Pkt. 5¢; oz. 10¢; 2 oz. 20¢; 1 lb. 50¢; 1 lb. \$1.00.

HOREHOUND. (*Marrubium vulgare*) A perennial herb with a strong, aromatic smell and a bitter, pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 2 oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

MARJORAM, SWEET. (*Origanum marjorana*) A perennial plant but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring. Pkt. 5c : oz. 15c : 2 oz. 25c : 1/4 lb. 40c : lb. \$1.25

ROSEMARY. (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) A hardy perennial with fragrant, spicy odor and a warm, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.; 2 oz. 60c.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

RUE. (*Ruta graveolens*) A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 2 oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75

SAGE Per package 5c

Russian Sunflower

This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is one of the best egg producing foods known. Prepaid pkts. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 75c.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Aromatic, Medicinal, Pot Herbs

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*) An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00.

BAZIL, SWEET. (*Ocimum basilicum*)
A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

CARAWAY. (*Carum carui*) Cultivated for the seed which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

We handle tremendous quantities of Paris Green in season. Our stock comes from probably the largest and most reliable manufacturer in the country. If you are interested write us. We can furnish best quality and can save you money.

DAKOTA SEED POTATOES



A Field of Jones' Improved Extra Early Ohio

Potatoes are the greatest paying crop that can be grown by the northern farmer. Potatoes can be grown on any land that will produce a good crop of corn. They should never be planted on the same ground more than one year at a time. Where the farmer has plenty of land there is no crop that will put the land in finer condition for a large crop of small grain than potatoes.

Always plant the best seed you can procure and plant them the same day you cut them. Do not cut them too small in trying to make them cover more ground. A potato the size of a hen's egg cut lengthwise is plenty small enough, and larger ones in four pieces. It will take from 12 to 15 bushels to plant an acre and do it right. Cultivate them just before they come up if you can follow the row, and then harrow them down good and you will have no trouble with weeds. We plant 10 inches apart in a row, one piece at a place.

Early Bliss Triumph

BLISS TRIUMPH is one of the leading early potatoes grown in the south. All southern planters know the value of northern grown seeds. The best investment you can make is to buy Bliss Triumph, and grow them for the southern seed trade. We are all familiar with it as sold at the groceries when the first new potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Our stock is genuine and sure to please you. Prices by freight or express. Per bu. \$1.50; in 5 bu. lots or over \$1.25 per bu.

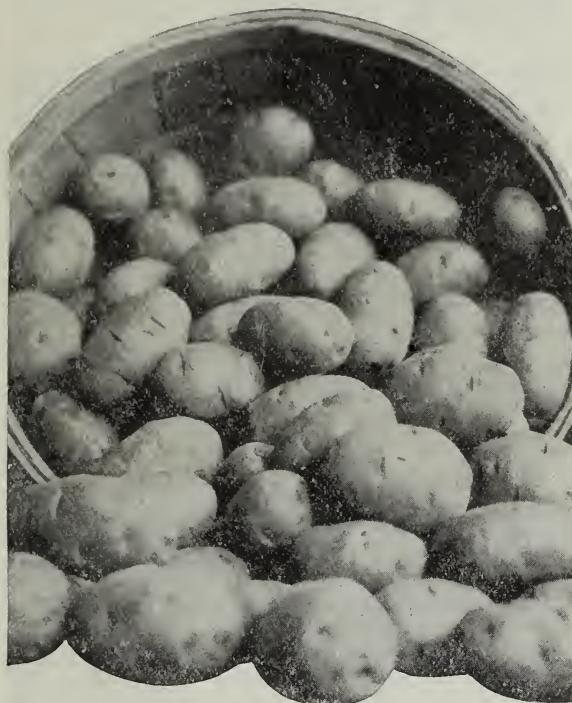
Early Six Weeks

It Hardly Matures in Six Weeks, but Very Early.

We are not going to be careless enough to say that this potato gets ripe in six weeks from planting, or foolish enough to think that our customers would believe such a statement. We prefer simply to say that it is an extra early, a little earlier even than the Early Ohio. It has become immensely popular and is much sought after, especially by market gardeners. Although first introduced some 17 years ago, the seed is always in demand and sells at a premium over other earlies. Six Weeks belongs to the Ohio family, resembles Early Ohio, but is usually a little redder in color. It makes an extremely quick growth, grows very compactly and yields well. Our stock this year of Six Weeks is very fine. They will please everyone. Six Weeks, per bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. or more at \$1.00 per bu.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture

Preventative of blight on potatoes, tomatoes, celery, etc. For fungus diseases, rust, molds, leaf-spot, leaf-blight, mildew, black knot, rot; also the best remedy for flea beetles. Bordeaux Mixture is a PREVENTATIVE and NOT A CURE therefore should be APPLIED EARLY. Rust and spot fungi live within the plant, and so cannot be destroyed after once they gain an entrance. Write for prices.



RURAL NEW YORKER. This is one of the best late varieties. It is an excellent keeper, shallow eyes, large, white and smooth; not subject to scab or blight, as is common among many of the early varieties. It yields great crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes even under most unfavorable circumstances; the handsomest large potato ever produced. It is claimed that it will out-yield any other variety and that practically every potato is of marketable size. It grows very strong with upright top, dark colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is very little affected by the drouth blight. A crop of Rural New Yorker is a money maker. Price per bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. or more, at \$1.00 per bu.

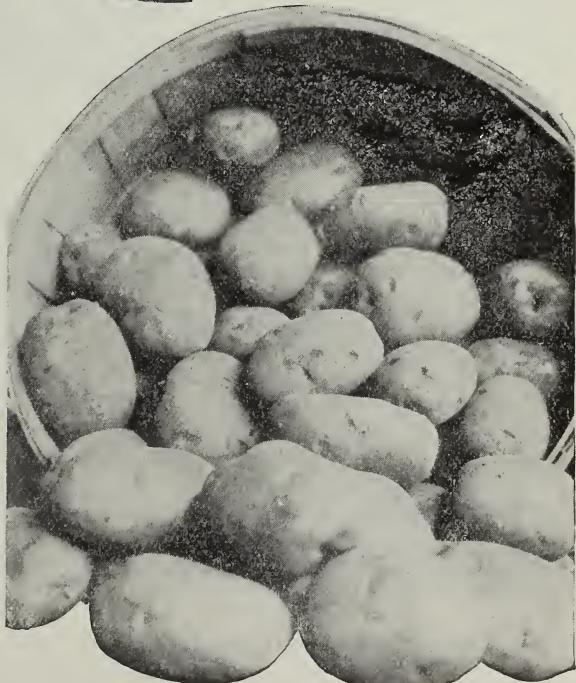
Prices on Potatoes subject to market changes without notice.

Best Quality Pure Paris Green

We handle tremendous quantities of Paris Green in season. Our stock comes from probably the largest and most reliable manufacturer in the country. If you are interested write us. We can furnish the best quality and can save you money.

DAKOTA Seed Potatoes

JONES IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY OHIO. Our Early Ohios are at least one week earlier than any other strain of the Ohios. Better in quality and will produce a larger crop than any other variety. The Early Ohio is without doubt the most popular early potato on the market today. We have been growing them for the past 20 years and in that time have improved them greatly in yield and quality. We know it will pay you to plant our seed, even if it costs twice as much as your home grown seed. There is always good demand for Early Ohios for the southern seed market. If you have a car to sell let us hear from you. We can get you the top price for potatoes grown from our seed. Prices by freight or express at your expense. Per pk. 50c.; bu. \$1.25; 5 bu or more at \$1.00 per bu.



Dakota Seed Potatoes

BURBANK. A standard late variety. Continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, of fine form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor and quality. The best potato for baking. This variety is well adapted to heavy soils. **Price per peck, 50c.; bu. \$1.25; five bu. or more \$1.00 per bu.**

CARMAN No. 3. The best main crop potato. The Carman No. 3 is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank, and is undoubtedly a much better potato. Without any exception whatever it is the greatest yielding potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of a large size and of the shapiest form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not surpassed as a table variety. Skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. It has no hollow heart or dark parts. We recommend this potato to customers as being unqualifiedly the best of all late sorts. **Price, pk. 50c.; bu. \$1.25. five bu or more, \$1.00 per bu.**

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Generally spoken of as "Mr. Carman's Best," and that is what we call it. With our growers it has made the very best continuous record of all our varieties for yield, size, smoothness and handsome appearance. Good large size, hardly ever any small ones, nearly round in shape, but flattened, just what is most desired now; skin pure white, thin and transparent, eyes few and very shallow; potatoes never prongy and never scabby, almost blight-proof, a sure yielder where others fail, in clay soil and all other soils. **Price, pk. 50c.; bu. \$1.25; five bu or more, \$1.00 per bu.**

Jones Potato Bug and Blight Dust

We are offering you a preparation which will kill the potato bugs and prevent blight at the same time. This preparation is made of Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green put up in dry form and can be used either with water or with the dry powder machines.

The potato blight has caused almost as much damage to potatoes in securing a good yield as the potato bug. The production has almost been cut in two in a great many localities where the blight has affected them the last few years.

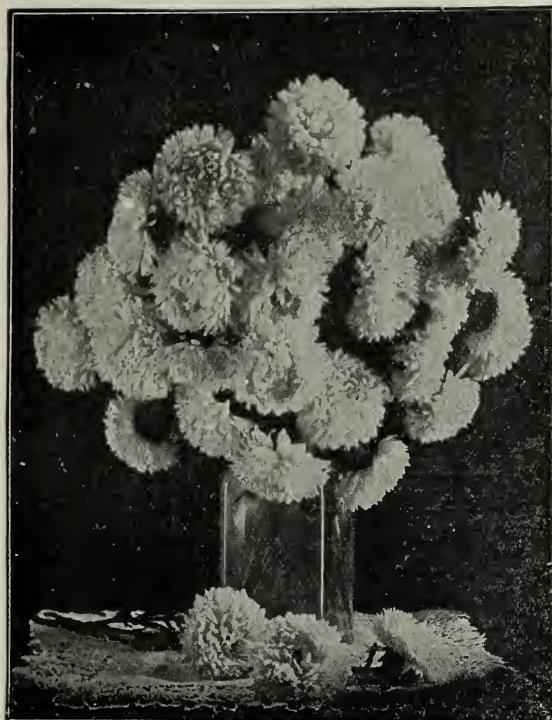
The first application should be applied when the vines are about six inches high and at least two more applications about ten days apart. This will keep your potatoes entirely free from bugs and also prevent blight. This preparation does not injure the vines like Paris Green when applied alone but will stimulate the growth and will make your vines much more productive.

About 50 gallons of water is generally used for one acre of potatoes; by our method three to four lbs. of Jones' Potato Bug Killer is all that is required, thus a man can start out with thirty to forty lbs. of dry poison for a whole day's work and save the carrying of about ten barrels of water. **Nip the potato bug trouble in the bud, apply the poison early in the spring as soon as the bugs appear. Do not wait until they have half destroyed the vines. This is a very destructive poison but does not injure the vines in the least. Price: one lb. postpaid, 45c.; 15 lb. pails, frt or ex. \$2.40.**

We can furnish machines of different sizes with which to apply this poison, and which will cover from one to four rows at a time.

JONES SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS

Sent Postpaid to any Town or City in the United States.



Giant Comet White

introduced. The plants are robust, free branching bearing their magnificent bloom on strong stems averaging about 15 inches in length, and it is hard to find a flower under 4 inches across and many of them measure 5 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, forming an almost globular flower. The center petals are prettily incurved, while the wide, outer petals reflex, making a most artistic and finely finished flower. It comes into bloom about the middle of August, being at its best during the early part of September or a trifle earlier than the late branching sorts, and whether used for cutting or for bedding we feel reasonably sure that this grand aster will soon become a favorite and be the most popular of any yet introduced. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAMS. (Lady Slippers.) Beautiful half-hardy annuals, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames and transplant to a well enriched border.

BALSAMS. Improved Camelia-flowered White Perfection. Pure white, with large, very finely formed double flowers. The plant with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS. Dwarf Spotted. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS. Double, Very Fine. Mixed. Rich effective and popular. Pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, or Centaurea Cyanis. A showy, hardy annual succeeding well in any soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of pink, blue and purple. Pkt. 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. These common "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and propagated only by division of roots. Double fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS. A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single

Aster

ASTER, Giant Comet. The Bride. White changing to rose. Unsurpassed in delicacy of coloring and elegance of form. Pkt. 5c.

ASTER, Comet. Dwarf White. The plant does not exceed 7 inches in height, while its beautiful pure white flowers attain a diameter of 4 inches, making it valuable as a bedding and pot plant. The earliest of large flowering white asters. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER, Victoria. Fine Mixed. An unrivaled and favorite class, of which we have a very fine strain; flowers large and perfectly double, of globular shape. Pkt. 10c.

CHRISTMAS TREE ASTER. This has a pyramidal branching form of growth, giving it the shape of a miniature tree. A very early profuse bloomer growing about fifteen inches high, but covering an area of from twenty inches to two feet in diameter. Perfect double flowers, all colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

JONES PEERLESS PINK BRANCHING ASTER. This grand new variety is bound to become the most popular of any aster yet

introduced, from 20 to 30 inches high, habit, with double flowers, all colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.



COLUMBINE. Small curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual. Height about twenty feet. Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT. (*Iberis*) Sh h o w y , branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Shading to light purple. Pkt. 5c.

CANNA. Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding out doors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until down by frost. Tender perennial. Store roots in cellar in winter. Finest Large Flowering Mixed. Plants are about three feet high. Pkt. 5c.

CLEMATIS. Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms and others for their gracefulness. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes through winter is advised. The

dahlia-like flowers. Start in this latitude in March and transplant to open ground about June 1. Early Flowering Mixed. Both white and colored flowers. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomoea quamoclit*.) A most beautiful climber with delicate dark green feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms which contrast effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high. Mixed. The two colors above. Pkt. 5c.

CALIOPSIS, or *Coreopsis*. Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self colored or with these colors and red contrasted. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA, New Giant Imperial. The best yet introduced. Grows 4 feet high, of enormous dimensions, covered with large, very fragrant flowers of an infinite variety of color. Pkt. 5c.

CHARMING hardy perennial plants growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants. Fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. A beautiful climber with branching plants about fifteen inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. If sown in spring the plants will bloom from July to September or if in the fall will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Shading to light purple. Pkt. 5c.



Columbine

roots should be given plenty of water during dry weather to insure free blooming, the plants being quickly injured if allowed to become very dry.

CLEMATIS. Perennial sorts. Fine varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DAISY. The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation. Double mixed. Shades of rose and white. Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE. A well known hardy annual; producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in the cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high. **Machet.** A highly developed dwarf but vigorous strain; splendid, large red flower spikes. One of the best for pot culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 60c.

Forget-Me-Nots. (*Myosotis.*) A very pretty, little, hardy perennial about 6 inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and well adapted for bedding or rockwork. Fancy Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

GOURD (*Cucurbita*) A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped yellow fruit, being of rapid growth they are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. Useful, fancy and ornamental. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE. Well known, deliciously fragrant plants, excellent for bedding purposes or pot culture.

HELIOTROPE MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

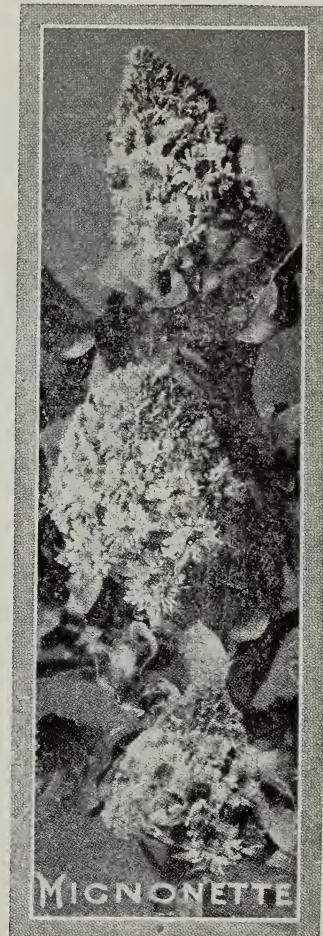
HOLLYHOCKS. Seeds should be sown in June or July to have flowering plants next summer; or if sown in the house early in the spring will bloom the first year.

HOLLYHOCKS, Chater's Imported Double. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ICE PLANT. A singular looking, tender annual, with thick, fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Pkt. 5c.

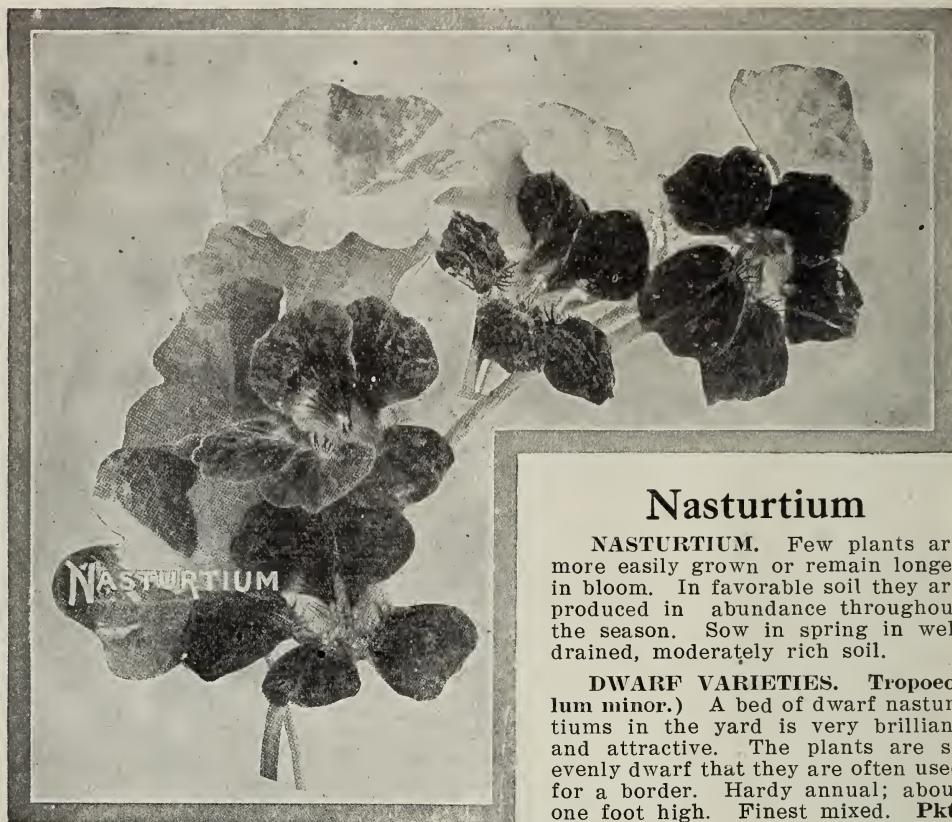
LARKSPUR. (*Delphinium*) The larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable. **Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.** Produces beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD. No flower garden seems complete without this fine old plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about three feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seed early in doors and transplant six inches apart as soon as danger from frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes. Fancy mixed. Pkt. 5c.



MIGNONETTE

We wish to call attention to the great Dahlia Bulb collection on page 44 of this catalogue. These Dahlias are great bloomers and will give you entire satisfaction. Notice the low price.



Nasturtium

NASTURTIUM. Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom. In favorable soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring in well drained, moderately rich soil.

DWARF VARIETIES. *Tropaeolum minor.*) A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive. The plants are so evenly dwarf that they are often used for a border. Hardy annual; about one foot high. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUM. Special Mixture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES. The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory, running from 4 to 6 inches across. The vines are strong and robust, growing from 30 to 50 feet high during the season. The leaves are heart-shaped. Some vines have dark green foliage, others have silvery leaves, or yellow. Some leaves are mottled dark green, white and gray. The chief beauty, however, is not their leaves or gigantic size, but the beautiful coloring of the large flowers. The colors shading, and markings are numberless. Some flowers are deep, rich, and velvety, others are daintily tinted and shaded. The solid colors range through all the shades of red, from soft rose to crimson and maroon; from light to deep blue indigo and blackish purple; from snow white to cream and silver gray. Some are striped, starred, and spotted, or edged with the brightest contrasting colors. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

MOON FLOWER. (*Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba.*) This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season, and will be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell, and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or a pan and set in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up tend carefully and plant out of doors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Water freely throughout the summer. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers. This variety is also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora.* Pkt. 5c.



POPPY. Well known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed where flowers are to bloom and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

CARDINAL. A splendid dwarf variety of the carnation-flowered type, growing about 2 feet high and bearing large globular fringed flowers of an intense cardinal red. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

TULIP POPPY (*Papaver Glaucum*). One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 inches across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 60c.

CARNATION FLOWERED POPPY. Splendid double fringed flowers mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

PHILOX DRUMMONDII. In this are great varieties of rich colors, probably the most brilliant of all annuals. Fine for bedding, making a dazzling show throughout the entire season. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.

PETUNIA. For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place. **Mixed Large Flowering.** Flower twice the size of the ordinary strain, and the most beautiful colors. Produce a larger per cent of double than most strains. Pkt. 10c.

JONES RUFFLED GIANT. Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Pkt. 5c.

JONES CABBAGE WORM
KILLER will keep your
plants and flowers free from
insects. Price and descrip-
tion on page 8.

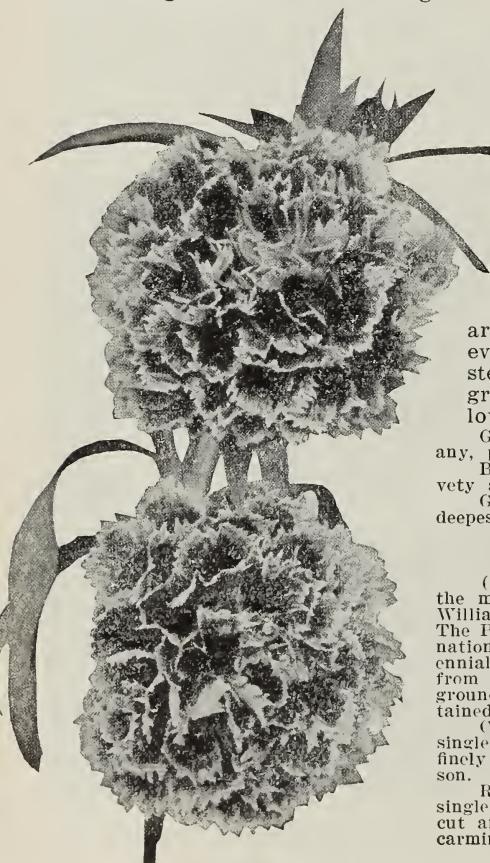


Petunia

Pansies

Pansies are now produced in an almost infinite variety of colors and markings. Their brilliancy of shading, extended season of blooming and long keeping characteristics make them general favorites. We have been interested in the bringing forward of advanced types of very large varieties in this country as well as in Europe, and our stocks are the very best obtainable. We spare neither pains nor expense to satisfy the most critical trade. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinkling are advantageous. Hardly perennial, about four inches high.

THE ORCHID, Flowered. This distinct beautiful new strain of pansies will appeal to those who prefer delicate tints and soft shades of coloring. The flowers are of medium size as compared with those of the giant-flowered type, but of fine form, delicate texture and exquisite coloring in soft pastel shades. The plants flower freely from spring until late in the fall, and the soft beautiful coloring—including shades of chamois, terra-cotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange—make a charming con-



trast to the rich velvety effects or bright colorings of the older familiar types. They all blend so harmoniously we have decided to offer seed only in mixture. Pkt. (100 to 125 seeds) 15c.; 2 pkts. 25c.

JONES SPECIAL STRAIN OF GIANT MIXED PANSY. Enormous size pansies of rich, velvety texture. Every one is different and all are distinctly marked with rich and varied shades and colorings. These pansies are the most perfectly formed of any we have ever seen. Flowers are carried on good strong stems and are of good substance. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of pansies should try this strain. Pkt. 5c.

GIANT SNOW QUEEN. (*Candidissima*) Very large, satiny, pure white. Fine for bouquets or cemetery. Pkt. 5c.
BLACK PRINCE. Finest black, deep jet; very velvety and large. Pkt. 5c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. From the lightest yellow to the deepest old gold. Pkt. 10c.

Pinks

(*DIANTHUS*) The Dianthus family furnishes many of the most beautiful flowers including the Carnation, Sweet William, Chinese and Japanese Pinks, in all their varieties. The Pinks as a class are more varied in color than the Carnations but lack their fragrance. Hardy and half-hardy biennials and perennials but nearly all blooming the first year from seed; of easy culture. Seed may be sown in the open ground where they are to remain but better results are obtained, in the north, if plants are started in the house.

CRIMSON BELLE. Rich vivid crimson color; flower single and of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely fringed. Half-hardy biennial; blooms the first season. Pkt. 5c.

ROYAL PINKS. (*Hedewigi nobilis*) These very large, single flowers afford a wide range of colors. Petals deeply cut and fringed and in splendid shades from blood-red to carmine pink, and even white. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Peas

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of bloom of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn and during the winter months a good dressing of hard-wood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out of doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked. It is best to make a trench or furrow about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly. Cover the seed with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above ground, thin out from two to four inches apart when planted too close they do not attain their full development. As soon as the plants are above the trench the balance of the soil may be filled in. During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or raking from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be cut as often as possible, and all withered bloom should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from continuing to bloom.

COUNTESS SPENCER MIXTURE. Here we have a new and distinct type of form in Sweet Peas. The flower stems are unusually long and the flowers are so set on the stem that there is a graceful fluffiness to a bunch of them in dis-

tinct contrast to the ordinary kinds of Sweet Peas. So but few colors have developed in this type and some of these sport or change more or less in flowering. The wings and standards of the flowers are very large, and its graceful form with the immense size make it certain to supersede all older kinds of Sweet Peas, as fast as standard colors appear and become fixed. In our mixture of this new class will be found white, pink, yellow, red and blue shades. Every lover of Sweet Peas should plant our Countess of Spencer mixture. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 2 oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

ECKFORD'S HYBRID MIXED. This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of the very best flowering sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, fine formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

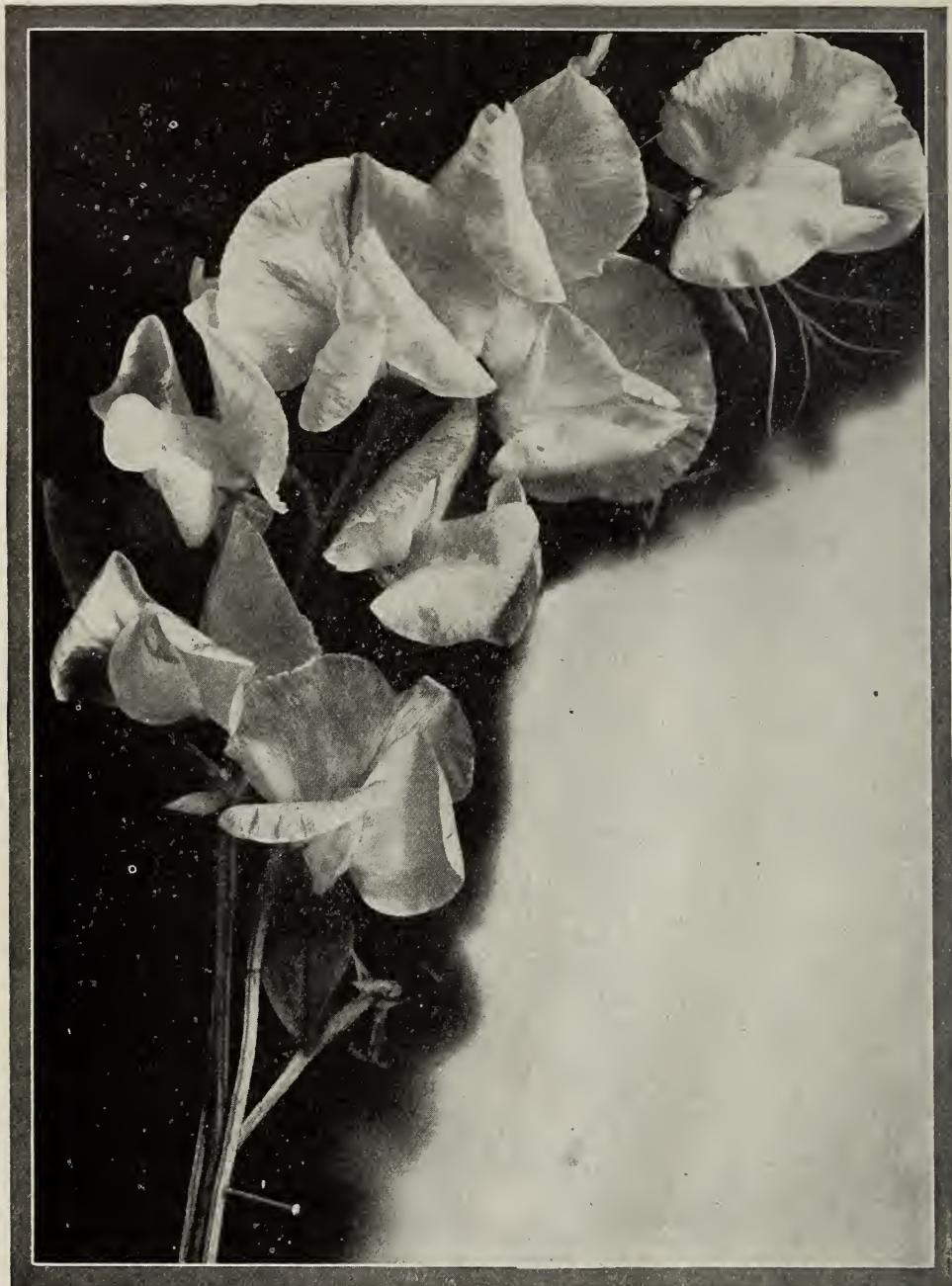
KING EDWARD SPENCER. The enormous flowers come uniformly waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and one-quarter inches deep; the wings are one and three-eights inches wide by one and a quarter inches deep. The unusually large wings make the flowers appear truly gigantic in size. The standard is a deep rich carmine-scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine-scarlet and on the reverse side are of a deep rosy carmine. The strong, stiff stems are twelve to fifteen inches long and frequently carry four fine blooms, while the majority bear three flowers. Of most vigorous growth, the vines are almost literally covered with the magnificent flowers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

COUNTESS SPENCER. The coloring is a soft rose pink, which deepens at the outer edges and becomes still richer or more heavily suffused in cool weather. In size, form and coloring, Countess Spencer is simply exquisite. The plant is a strong vigorous grower, and the large flowers are borne three and four upon long stiff stems. Our true "Re-Selected" strain has no superior. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS. Plants are seldom more than six inches in height and form a dense mat of the richest green foliage fifteen inches or more in diameter. The flowers are fully equal in size to those of the tall-growing varieties, but are placed closely together, generally three or four at the top of a short stiff stem. By reason of their close dense growth, these Cupid varieties have not always proven so successful when planted where the tall varieties grow most luxuriantly; the close growth of foliage does not dry out so quickly after heavy rains. For light dry soils, however, where the tall sorts quickly dry up or are injured by blight and insects, Cupid Sweet Peas give the greatest satisfaction. Finest Mixed. More than forty colors blended in suitable proportions. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Sweet Peas



WHITE SPENCER. Produces in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size that are absolutely pure white. The standard is decidedly waved, crinkled and fluted. The standard measures 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch across by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in depth. The wings are fully 1-inch wide. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem; the stem measures from 12 to 15 inches in length. The vines are most vigorous in growth and are nearly covered with bloom, while the flowers retain their enormous size throughout the season. Of fine substance, the magnificent flowers are unsurpassed for cutting and for keeping after being cut. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Gladiolus

The most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Wonderful improvements are being made each year in the size, color and beauty of these flowers, and our list comprises only the best both in mixtures and in named sorts.

For best results they should have a sunny position. A large, sandy loam suits them best but they do equally as well in heavy soil provided there is perfect drainage. Well-rotted stable manure is the very best fertilizer, and where convenient it should be spread over the land in the fall, and dug in the following spring. Sheep manure is an excellent substitute, and can be applied in the spring. The best time to plant is about the first of May, putting in the smallest bulbs first, and reserving the larger bulbs for later planting. A succession of bloom may be had from July to October by making plantings two weeks apart up to the end of June. To make a good show they should be planted from three to four inches apart each way. The depth to plant is regulated by the size of the bulb. Large bulbs being covered about six inches deep, smaller ones from three to four inches. Prices postpaid.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft flesh pink. By far the most vigorous and easily grown Gladiolus known. Strong and healthy, with luxuriant dark-green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering surpassing all others. Spikes two to three feet long, erect with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy, and beauty of which it is impossible to describe or reproduce. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white. No color like it in any other Gladiolus. As a cut-flower it is perfectly immense, lasting in water for a week or more, the great blossoms retaining full size and delicate coloring. Each, 15c.; doz. \$1.25.

AUGUSTA. Flowers are of perfect paper-white, with a slight pink shade on lower half of petal. The spike is set solid and perfect, with the flowers from top to bottom. Each, 15c.; doz. 75c.

MADAME MONNERET. Grand spikes, large flowers, delicate rose, with deeper and richer shading, fine for cut flowers. Each 15c.; doz. 75c.

PRESIDENT TAFT (new). Delicate pink, shaded darker at edges; red blotch, light line through each petal. Bulb, spike and flower of large size. Each 15c.; doz. \$1.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN (new.) Bright cream color; clear cut, diamond shape blotch of carmine. Does not fade out as most yellows do. Wide open flower of good quality. Each 15c.; doz. \$1.00.

SHIRLEY. Bright rosy pink, very dark blotch, edged yellow, white line on each petal. Each 15c.; doz. 75c.

AZURE (new.) Blue with velvety maroon blotch on lower petals, good, tall spike. Each 15c.; doz. \$1.00.

JONES SUPERB GLADIOLUS MIXTURE. This is our popular mixture, and is composed of fine sorts, in all colors, in first-size bulbs only. We have tested many brands of mixtures, some of them costing twice as much as this, but have never seen any which surpass it in variety of coloring or general excellence. 50c. per doz.



SALVIA. *Salvia Bonfire.* Fine for bedding; grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, forming handsome globular bushes, producing long spikes of brilliant, dazzling scarlet flowers. Blooms the first year. **Pkt. 10c.**

SMILAX. No climbing plant surpasses this in beauty and grace of foliage. Extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations. **Pkt. 5c.**

SWEET WILLIAM. (*Dianthus barbatus*) For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennial; one and one-half feet high. Single mixed **Pkt. 5c.**

VERBENAS. The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flower truss and thrives particularly well in American soil. For masses in beds on the lawn no plant excels it. In the varieties may be found every color from white through lilac and rose to purple and very dark purplish blue. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in constant bloom from June even until after the early light frosts. Seeds should be soaked in luke-warm water before planting and care taken that the soil be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers, all being showy and often the clusters have a delicate fragrance. Half hardy perennial trailer which has gained much in popularity through treatment as an annual. **Hybrida Compacta Mixed.** A distinct sort. The plant forms compact bunches about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers. Flowers well from seed sown in the spring. **Pkt. 15c.**



ZINNIA. (Youth and Old Age) Splendid hardy annuals; succeeding well in any soil, and making a brilliant show. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost. **Pkt. 5c.**

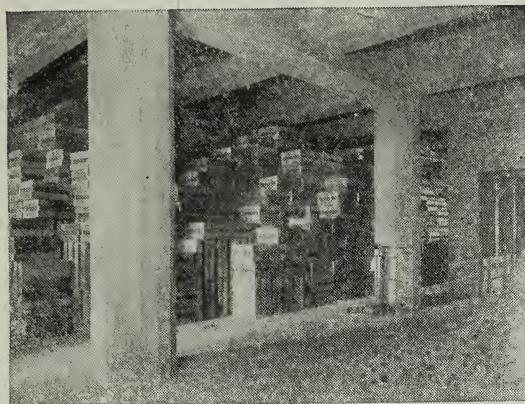
Decorative Dahlia Mixtures

These four grand varieties consisting of Queen Yellow, very large double; White Swan, large, pure white flowers, large stem, pink centers; Jones Dark Variegated Red produces on the same plant dark wine-colored flowers; also a large number of variegated tipped with white, greatly admired by every one; Kremhilde a magnificent variety of semi-cactus type bearing perfect flowers, outside a delicate pink shading to a deep rose pink. One dozen mixed of this grand collection, postpaid, \$1.25. By express or freight, 60 cts.

PREMIUM—HOME FLORICULTURE given free with an order for \$2.00 or more of flower seeds.

The chapters on lawns and landscape gardening are worth dollars to everyone who has even a small home place, as they tell you how to make it attractive with but little expense, and save the cost of a high salaried landscape architect. It makes a book of 174 pages and is right up-to-date and more complete and better than similar books selling at \$2.00 to \$10.00 each, but in order to make it popular the price has been put at only 25 cents in paper covers.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn



Portion of Seed Corn Store Room on First Floor

Four Dollars In —OR— Four Dollars Out

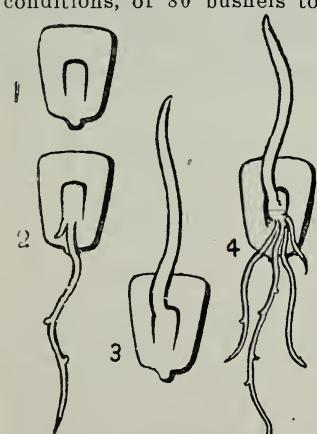
Just one ordinary ear means that difference to you. One ear of corn that will not grow means a loss of eight bushels in your production. An ordinary seed ear should produce eight hundred ears of corn or about eight bushels, at fifty cents per bushel this means \$4.00.

THE DIFFERENCE IN SEED CORN READ THIS

Professor Holden of the Iowa State Agricultural College, one of the highest authorities on improved seed corn in the United States, planted 100 samples taken from the corn planters in the fields of 100 farmers in the vicinity of Ames, Iowa. All were given the same care and cultivation, being planted in trial fields on the College Farm and Sub Stations in various parts of the state. The variation in yield was a surprise to all, as some of the corn produced less than 20 bushels an acre, while other lots yielded almost 100 bushels. This wide difference was all in the seed. The land and method of culture were identical. "The expense of growing an acre was the same. The best seed produced fully four times as much corn, of better quality, than did the other lots of inferior corn."

WHY THIS GREAT DIFFERENCE?

The last statement (which is Prof. Holden's, not ours) shows a difference in yield between the poorest and the best, grown side by side under precisely the same conditions, of 80 bushels to the acre, and, making due allowance for difference in varieties, is to be accounted for in no other way than that the best seed possessed inherited tendencies so fostered and fixed by intelligent care that big yields were the perfectly natural result. The poor yields were due to an inherited tendency, furthered by neglect, to produce nubbins and barren stalks.



1-Dead 2-Weak, rootless only. 3-Weak, sprout only. 4-Strong, both sprout and rootlets.

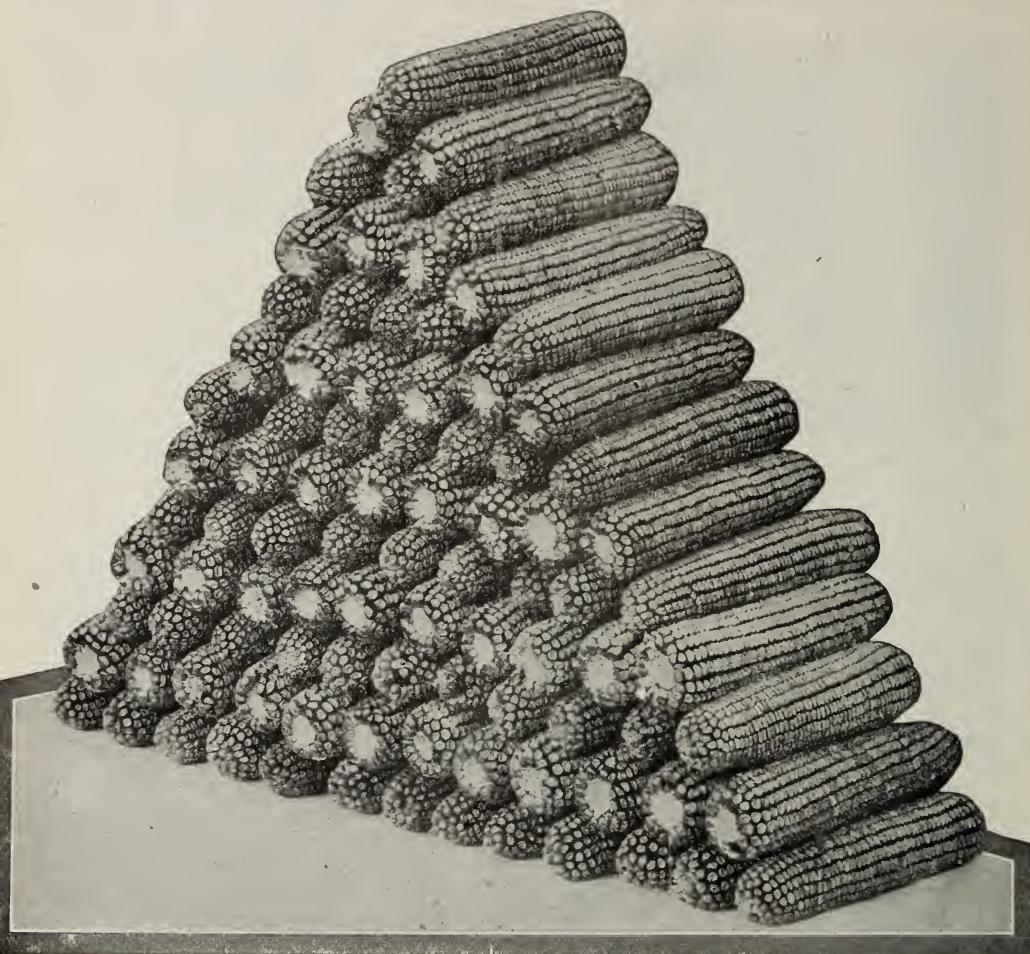
SEED CORN IMPROVEMENT.

We call particular attention to the work we have carried on for some years in the line of seed corn improvement; by scientific selection, breeding, cultivation, detasseling, etc.

An old theory revised:—The United States Department of Agriculture in bulletin No. 191, advocates the use of first generation hybrids for the increase of the yield of corn. This theory was first advanced by Prof. W. J. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station as early as 1876, but his work in this direction was not commonly accepted by corn growers until more recently.

Don't Plant Any Seed that Will Not Germinate Good and Strong

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn



The above bushel of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent seed corn was sold for \$85.00 at auction last winter at Beresford, S. D. We can furnish you corn from the same field which will produce just as much corn per acre for less money.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SEED CORN CAN HARDLY BE ESTIMATED.

One bushel will plant about eight acres. If this bushel cost you \$8.00, the price for planting your seed corn will only be \$1.00 per acre.

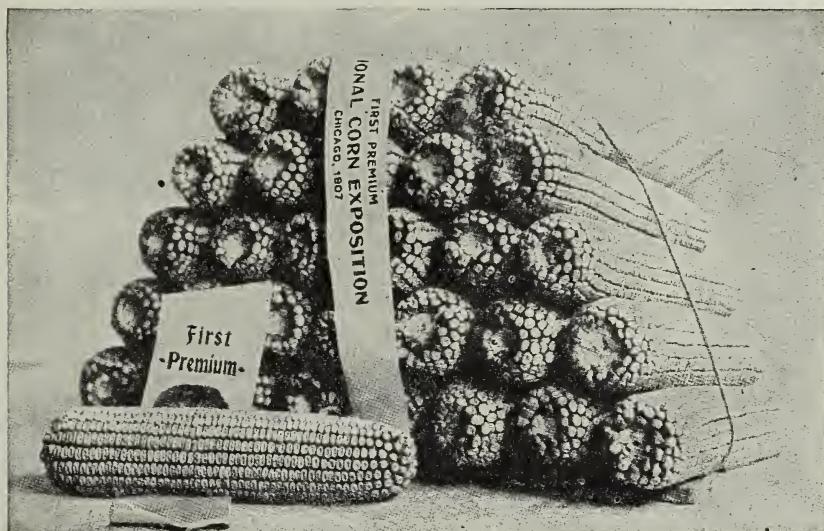
You do not hesitate to sow wheat, barley or oats that will cost over \$1.00 per acre for seed. Why should you for corn.

Corn is the most valuable crop that can be grown on the farm. If you expect to grow on your farm sixty or seventy bushels per acre, which you should, you must have well bred seed corn to start with. Farmers generally understand the great mistake made by inbreeding any kind of stock, the same is true of seed corn by inbreeding year after year. By careful experiments of Agricultural Colleges it has been fully demonstrated that to increase the yield of corn it must be cross bred year after year. Our Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent has had just such breeding for the past eight years. This has reduced the percentage of nubbins and barren stalks to the minimum.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn

The Government report gives the average yield of the 1911 corn crop at twenty-three bushels per acre. What was your yield? We have letters from a great many of our customers reporting from sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre which they grew from seed purchased of us. You can do the same with proper seed and good cultivation. You had better pay \$10.00 per bushel for well bred seed corn that will give you a good yield rather than plant poor, inbred corn if it were given you for nothing and you were paid for planting it.

We guarantee our seed corn to be Dakota grown and if not satisfactory when received we will refund the money paid for the same when it is returned to us.



Above is reproduced from a photograph of the ears of Jones-Wimble Pedigreed Yellow Dent that took first premium and sweepstakes at the National Corn Show held in Chicago in 1907, winning \$5,000.00 in premiums. These ears were entered in competition with 360 exhibitors from four different states.

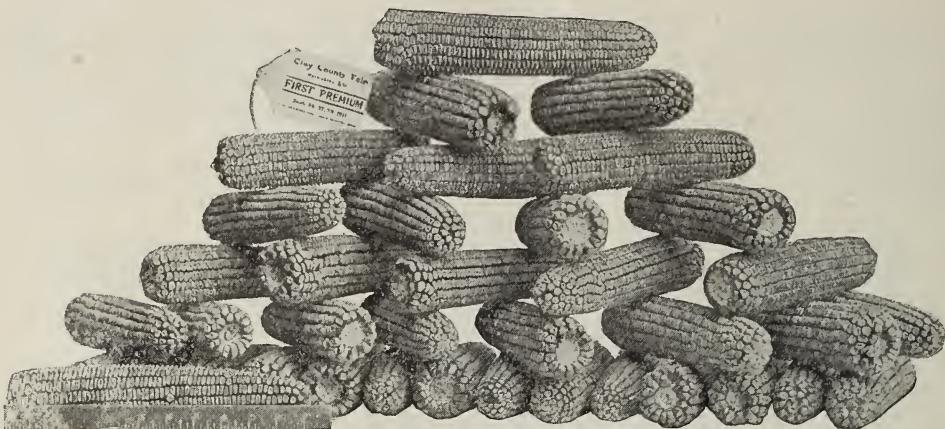
DESCRIPTION—As the name implies it is a yellow dent corn. The stalks grow to a height of about eight feet, and ears out about four feet from the ground. The ears average nine inches in length and fifteen ounces in weight. They hold their size almost from butt to tip. The kernel has a thick point and long chit. It is one hundred day corn and matures 50 miles north of Sioux Falls. Yields more per acre, shells more per bushel, richer in protein, than any corn grown in the northwest. Price per single ear postpaid 30c.; per peck by freight or express, \$1.25; per bu. \$3.50; five bu. or over \$3.00 per bu.

YIELDS MORE PER ACRE, SHELLS MORE PER BUSHEL, RICHER IN PROTEIN, THAN ANY CORN GROWN IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. Adolph Johnson of Lake County this state personally informed us that the Jones-Wimble Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn yielded almost double that of his other variety of corn. He said this fact became very evident while they were husking as one row of our corn husked almost as much as two rows of his common variety, and rows were the same length. He says he was told by an Iowa man that his field was one of the finest that he had seen and he was immediately interested in seed that would produce such a crop.

Mr. Thomas Kelley, Pres. of the National Live Stock Commission Co., of Chicago, who last year purchased twenty-five bushels of Jones-Wimble Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn to plant on his farm at Monon, Ind., writes it matured from two to Three Weeks Earlier than their Native Corn.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn



The above photograph was taken of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn grown by Mr. Meyers who purchased his seed from us. This corn took First Premium and secured the \$50.00 cash prize at the Clay County Fair in 1911.

Lake Co., S. D. Nov. 18th, 1911.

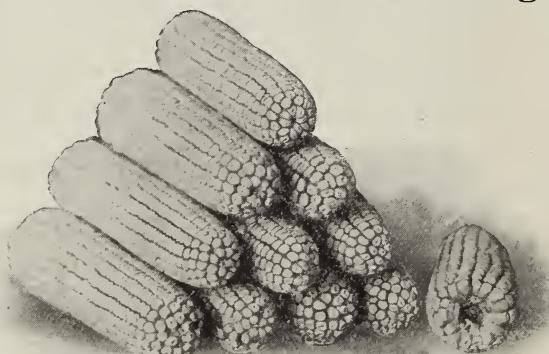
O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen:—I planted the three bushels of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent corn purchased of you last spring, on twenty acres. This corn was planted on good, well manured ground on the 11th or 12th of May. Ripe corn could be picked from the field in August.

The twenty acres yielded 1367 bushels box measure, and 1330 bushels by weight making nearly seventy bushels to the acre.

The quality of the corn is excellent, sound and ripe, fine large shapely ears, with the Wimple depth of kernel. This corn was nearly double in yield that of any other corn I raised. I shall greatly increase my acreage of Jones-Wimple Pedigreed Yellow Dent next season. It is great corn. Yours very truly J. W. GOFF.

Silver King



Silver King

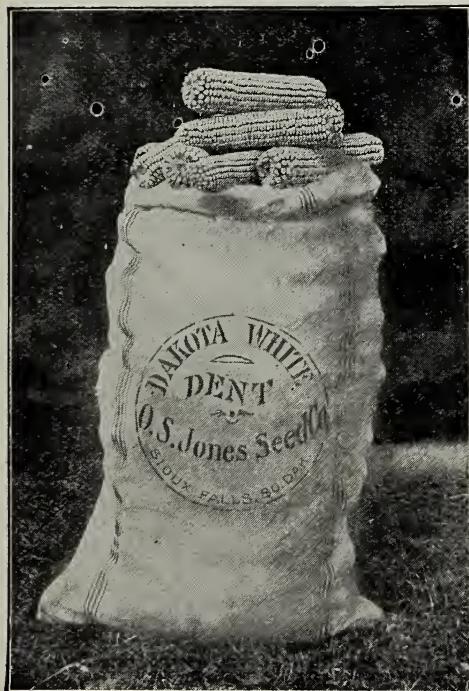
The seed from which our crop of Silver King was grown was brought direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College two years ago, where the variety originated. Silver King is probably the most productive of all white corn and shells as large a percentage as any known variety of any corn. It is the largest early white corn grown. It matures in from 90 to 100 days, and is thoroughly acclimated to this northern climate. Our seed will mature sixty miles north of Sioux Falls safely in an ordinary season, and is particularly adapted for planting in northern Iowa, Illinois and Northeastern Nebraska, and in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin south of the above prescribed limit. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$3.00; 5 bu. or more, \$2.75 per bu.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn

Special for Northern South Dakota and
Southern North Dakota. Grown 90
Miles N. W. of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Minnesota No. 13

In 1892 when Prof. Hayes of the Minnesota Experiment Station first took up the improvement of corn for the north, there were very few, if any good early varieties of corn. He started with quite a number of stalks from commercial sources, among which was one given the number of 13. In breeding this corn Prof. Hayes looked solely to the yield and earliness, almost wholly disregarding the fancy points which are considered so much by southern corn breeders. By this method the No. 13 corn has been improved and developed as a wonderful producer for an early yellow dent. As with all other high yielding early varieties of corn the No. 13 is not often a prize winner when put up in competition with the later varieties. It has been bred solely to produce corn. Since its first introduction by the Minnesota Experiment station in 1896 it has been distributed across the United States and into some portions of Canada and has found a home in a number of localities beyond the boundaries of Minnesota. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more, \$2.75 per bu.



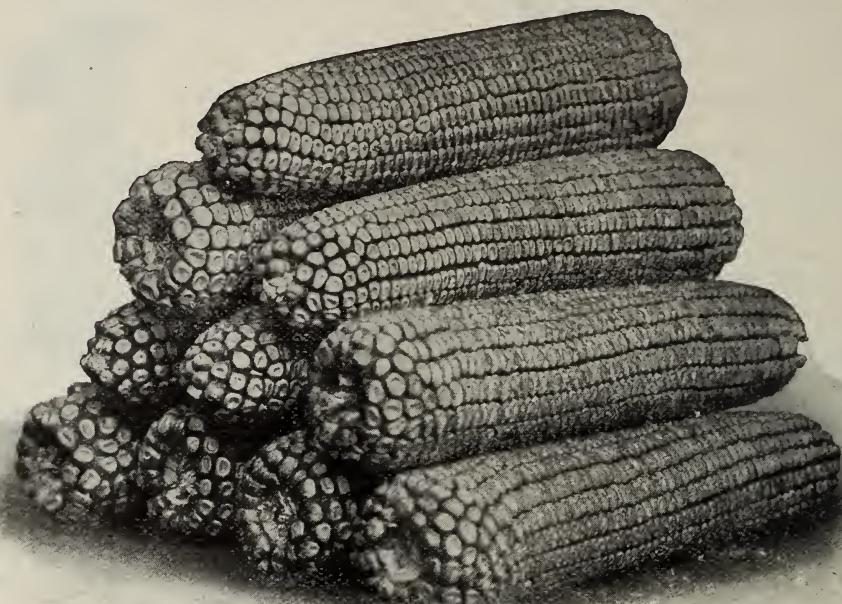
Iowa Silver Mine

We have seen catalogues from other seed houses which claim to have Iowa Silver Mine that will mature in from ninety to ninety-five days. In all our experience we have never known the real Iowa Silver Mine to mature in that length of time. We have Dakota grown seed of pure Iowa Silver Mine stock, but it will not mature much under 110 days. As a general thing Iowa Silver Mine should be kept south of the southern boundary of South Dakota. Corn growers in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma who want this variety of corn will do well to look to us for their supply. It not only has the advantage of being northern grown, making it earlier and hardier, but we have a particularly choice stock of seed ears. True to type in every respect. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$2.50; five bu. or more, \$2.25 per bu.

Dakota Early White Dent

Grown 90 miles northwest of Sioux Falls. This is an extra early variety of white corn which matures in about ninety days. It can be grown anywhere in this state or south and anywhere in Minnesota south of Minneapolis. It has been grown locally with very good success and has proven to be a very good yielder. Where a white corn is desired in the northern part of this state where it is required that an early corn be planted, this is the corn that we recommend. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more \$2.75 per bu.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn



Reid's Yellow Dent

Like all our seed corn our stock of Reid's Yellow Dent seed is strictly Dakota grown, and while Reid's southern grown will not mature in less than 120 days, our Dakota grown seed should mature at least ten days earlier, and this is an advantage that should not be overlooked by the corn planters of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana. The ears in our stock of seed are large and well filled with deep kernels. The price which we quote on this corn is very low compared with the fine stock we have to offer. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded, or on ear. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$2.50; five bu. or more, \$2.25 per bu.

Improved Early Leaming

This variety is a yellow dent corn particularly valued on account of its feeding value. It is a good general crop and matures in about 110 days. It should be planted south of the northern tier of counties in Iowa. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$2.50; five bu. or more, \$2.25 per bu.

Kansas, Sept. 20, 1911.

O. S. Jones Seed Company, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen:—Relying to your inquiry as to the success we have met with in planting seed corn bought of you in the spring of 1911, we wish to say that after experimenting for several years with seed corn grown in Iowa and Illinois that we are more than pleased with the results from your Northern Grown seed. We planted you Iowa Silver Mine and Reid's Yellow Dent, both varieties were a good stand and on a low estimate will produce at least 75 bushels to the acre. We are convinced that northern grown seed corn is much surer for a crop and faster growing, maturing earlier than seed grown in our immediate locality.

Yours respectfully,
D. M. BLEVINS & SON.

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn

NORTHWESTERN DENT

A yellow cap-red Dent corn so named because of being so well adapted for the northern states. A very hardy variety. A splendid corn for new breaking and will mature any place in the Dakotas. Fair size stalk with ears three feet from the ground. Eastern farmers often plant for early feeding. Carefully tested, hand sorted, shelled and graded. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu., \$3.25; five bu or more, \$3.00 per bu.

Early Murdock

Our stock of Early Murdock was grown for us in this county (Minnehaha). It is a yellow dent corn which resembles in some respects Minnesota No. 13, although it matures about ten days later. The seed which we have selected from this crop is as choice a lot of Early Murdock as we have seen. Carefully selected and tested. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more \$2.75 per bu.

Pride of the North

Although this is an old standard variety, having been originated here in the Northwest over twenty years ago, it is a difficult matter to replace it by other early maturing kinds, as it is the earliest of all Yellow Dent corns, maturing in Minnesota in 80 days, and even ripening in this northern latitude if planted as late as the 1st of June. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long, with small cobs and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ears will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow only to a medium height, and are very leafy. This can safely be planted anywhere in South Dakota or in Minnesota or Wisconsin south of Minneapolis. Carefully selected and tested. Hand sorted, shelled and graded. per peck, \$1.25; per bu. \$3.00; 5 bu or more, \$2.75 per bu.



Minnesota King Corn

(Yellow Half Dent)

We regard this corn in some respects, as the most valuable corn ever sent out. There are varieties that under favorable circumstances will yield as much, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do as well. It seems to possess a faculty of growing right along and making a crop during weather and under conditions that would ruin other varieties. We do not know of any good reason why this should be so, unless it be that it roots more deeply; but not only is this our own experience, but we have received like testimony from hundreds to whom we have sold it, the universal expression being that for ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood and drought it has no equal. In appearance the Minnesota King is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent; the kernels are very broad and of an extremely rich, golden color. Average height of stalk, 7 feet; average distance base of ears from ground, 3 feet. The ear is of good size, eight rowed, cob small. By express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 5 bu. or more, \$2.75 per bu.

MONTANA FARMERS' INSTITUTE
FRED S. COOLEY, Superintendent

DIRECTORS
EDWIN L. NORRIS,
Governor of Montana
JAMES M. HAMILTON,
President Montana Agricultural College
FREDERICK B. LINFIELD,
Director Montana Experiment Station

Bozeman, May 9, 1911.

O. S. Jones Seed Co.,
Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.

Gentlemen:—

The seed corn has arrived and we are greatly pleased with its quality. In appearance it is certainly superior to that received from other houses.

Yours truly,

F. S. Cooley,

Supt. of Farmers' Institutes.

Squaw Corn

This is one of the earliest varieties of corn grown; will mature in about 75 days. The habit of this corn is dwarf, and oftentimes produces from two to three ears on the stalk. The kernels are of different colors—this is one of the reasons it is called Squaw Corn. In a great many instances it has red, white and yellow on the same ear. Our seed was grown 90 miles north of Sioux Falls and will mature in any of the northern states. Price $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00; per bu. \$3.25; five bu. or more \$3.00 per bu.

Dakota Early Yellow Dent

This variety of corn has been grown in South Dakota for a number of years and will mature in any ordinary season at least fifty miles north of Sioux Falls. The ears are of good size, kernels medium depth of bright yellow color, stalks medium height, and a very heavy yielder being above the average of the ordinary corn. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$2.75; five bu. or more \$2.50 per bu.

Extra Early Flint Seed Corn

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more \$2.75 per bu.

LONGFELLOW. (8-row Yellow Flint.) A very early 8-rowed corn of the Canada type; ears cylindrical, about 11 in. long; color, rich glossy yellow. The weight of seed corn is fully 60 lbs. Average height of stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more \$2.75 per bu.

CANADA SMUT NOSE FLINT. (8-rowed.) A yellow flint corn blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round. This is a very early variety, and a great favorite in many localities. Our stock is very fine. Average length of ear 10 inches. Average height of stalk 7 ft. 6 in., average distance base of ear from ground, 2 ft. 11 in. Per peck, \$1.00; per bu. \$3.00; five bu. or more \$2.75 per bu.

Jones Jumbo Fodder Corn

JONES JUMBO FODDER CORN. We make a specialty of fodder corn to be grown for the purpose of filling silos. The up-to-date farmer should grow several acres every year of our Jones Jumbo Fodder Corn. It will produce more fodder per acre than any other variety and will give you entire satisfaction. Price per bu. \$1.50.

Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa

This great forage crop is only just beginning to be recognized for its great value, both as for forage and as a commercial crop. However it is only just beginning. In the next few years we look to see the land allotted to alfalfa doubled and trebled. It has proven its wonderful value and the man who does not recognize it and use it fails to take advantage of his opportunities. Why have so many men of national reputation exploited alfalfa? They are looking to develop the greatest resources of the country. Why do your most reliable farm papers advise alfalfa? Because they realize the wonderful possibilities of this crop and are anxious that you should avail yourself of it.



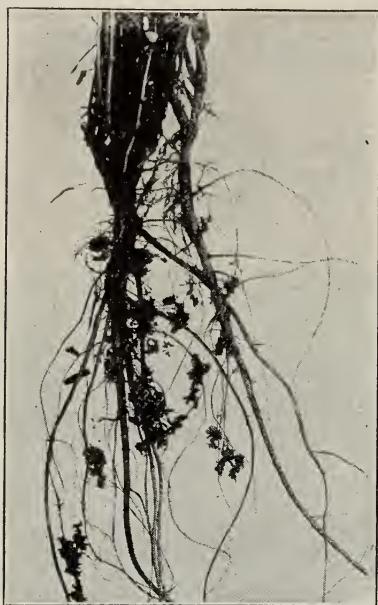
FROM PHOTO SHOWING THIRD CUTTING OF ALFALFA

THE SEED YOU SHOULD SOW. You should know where your seed was grown. There are more failures attributable to poor seed than to any other cause. There is imported to this county every year several million pounds of alfalfa seed. This seed is sold to farmers of the northwest in great quantities and many times represented to be South Dakota or Montana grown seed. A great amount of this seed comes from southern Asia and will not stand the change in the climate. The unsuspecting purchaser of this imported seed misrepresented as to where it was grown, in most cases will fail with his crop or only have a very poor stand. He immediately condemns the thing as a whole.

The Department of Agriculture under Farmer's Bulletin No. 174, reads as follows: "It was disclosed under 36 tests of seed made by the Department, that of the seed that would germinate and grow, ranged from 91.82 per cent to as low as 5.21 per cent, the average being a little less than 51 per cent."

There is seed grown in our own country which because of being grown in southern latitudes is not hardy enough to stand the northern winters, and is killed out in the first. This misrepresentation as to where alfalfa seed was grown is one of the most exasperating practices of some seed dealers. It cannot be detected in the seed. In fact it cannot be detected until the crop fails to come up the second year. You have no recourse and consequently you decide that alfalfa is a good thing to let alone.

Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa



One year old roots of Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa

This is the stock we have secured. summer and found them perfectly clean, there being absolutely no trace of sweet clover trefoil, dodder or any other noxious weeds. Our seed is strictly pure and clean and is Dakota grown. Experts and men who know from actual experience freely state that **Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa is without an equal for the northwest.**

Those who are not familiar with the nutritious qualities of Alfalfa we quote the following extract from the government reports department of agriculture in 1904.

"The carrying capacity of Alfalfa is, in round numbers from three fifths to one animal to the acre, while the usual carrying capacity of the native grasses is one animal to $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres."

Practically demonstrating that eight head of cattle can be carried on the same amount of land sown to Alfalfa that would only carry one head growing the native grasses. Alfalfa produces from 3 to 8 tons per acre. Pound for pound it is as rich in protein as wheat bran. It will grow from 3 to 5 crops each year. Alfalfa is worth twice as much as timothy for food. It is worth one-third more than any other clover. For fattening sheep and steers it is unexcelled. It is unsurpassed for its milk producing qualities. Hogs thrive, grow and fatten upon alfalfa pasturage. It is a protector from many hog diseases in our opinion. To the poultryman it has become indispensable and it aids much in the egg production of the flock when fed in the winter.

Now what better use can be made of a few acres of land than raising Alfalfa, as in addition to its productiveness, it is drought resisting, has the highest fertilizing powers, and can be put to more varied uses than any other grain or grass.

Calgary, Alta. Can., Dec. 23, '12.

The O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor as regards my experience with the alfalfa seed purchased from you, I take pleasure in stating the seed is well adapted to the severe climate of the Canadian Northwest, and that it germinates in a highly satisfactory manner. All my crops grown from your alfalfa seed have yielded crops from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per acre to two cuttings.

I have always recommended your firm as the most reliable one in North America for alfalfa seed.

I may want some for 1913 and will advise in a short time.

Yours truly,

THE BILLHURST SEED FARMS.

D. W. Trotter, Proprietor.

Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota Agricultural College of Brookings, S. D. who is probably the highest authority, the best posted and the deepest student of alfalfa, who has traveled practically all over the world through northern climates studying alfalfa and searching for the hardy varieties says:

"Any good Dakota grown strain of the ordinary alfalfa is very good indeed for sowing in South Dakota, until we get something better. Any good common alfalfa of strong germination capacity will ordinarily pay abundantly for the labor put upon it, for the vast area of the prairie northwest." And again:

"The fact remains that the Grimm alfalfa winter killed in large parts at the Minnesota Experiment Station, hence it does not appear to be the full hardy form we are awaiting."

The North Dakota Experimental Station also lost 82 per cent of Grimm's alfalfa.

We wish to refer you to a letter which we received from Mr. D. W. Trotter of Alberta, Canada, who has sowed our seed for the past two seasons and now wants to procure enough more for 200 acres to be seeded the coming season. This alone demonstrates the fact that Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan alfalfa is the variety the farmers of the northwest have been looking for.

Our stock of alfalfa seed is strictly Dakota grown. It is a Turkistan alfalfa and has been grown in Hughes County for over ten years. We inspected these fields twice during the summer and found them perfectly clean, there being absolutely no trace of sweet clover trefoil, dodder or any other noxious weeds. Our seed is strictly pure and clean and is Dakota grown. Experts and men who know from actual experience freely state that **Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa is without an equal for the northwest.**

Jones Dakota Grown Turkistan Alfalfa



Portion of Grass Seed Store Room
on Second Floor

JONES DAKOTA GROWN FANCY TURKISTAN ALFALFA. Price per lb. postpaid, 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. (15 lbs.) \$3.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (30 lbs.) \$7.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.) \$13.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

JONES DAKOTA GROWN CHOICE TURKISTAN ALFALFA. We have a very choice lot of Dakota grown Alfalfa that is not as well matured and the seeds are not so bright which will germinate 92% or better, this we are offering at bargain prices. We are positive this seed will give just as good satisfaction as the higher priced seed. We have a great many customers each year who use this seed in preference to the Fancy seed on account of the difference in price. Price per lb., postpaid, 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., (15 lbs.) \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$5.75; 1 bu. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

IMPORTED TURKISTAN ALFALFA. This Turkistan alfalfa seed was imported direct from the Turkistan country and was carried over 500 miles on camels coming from the same locality as the seed that was first imported by Professor N. E. Hanson of the S. Dak. Agricultural College about fifteen years ago. This was really the first alfalfa seed that would stand the severe winters of the north and has been worth millions of dollars to this country.

On account of the low water rate from that country which is cheaper than we can ship from the western part of Montana we can offer this seed at a very low price. This seed is 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ % pure, absolutely free from Dodder and all noxious weeds and will germinate 95%. Price per lb. postpaid, 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$6.50 1 bu. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$19.50.

MONTANA GROWN ALFALFA. Many people wish to buy the Western Grown seed believing that seed that was grown in a high altitude is more hardy and will give better results. We have some very Fancy seed that is 99% pure and will germinate 96%. Price per lb. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$3.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$7.00; 1 bu. \$13.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

GRIMMS ALFALFA. We have a small amount of this seed that was grown in the west which we can furnish you at a very reasonable price and will give you just as good satisfaction as seed you would pay double the price we are asking this season. Price per lb. postpaid, 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.50; 1 bu. \$18.00.

OUR BOOK ON ALFALFA. If you are interested send for our booklet which tells how to prepare the soil and how to take care of your crop from the time it is planted until the third year. What we give you is gained from actual experience covering a period of many years. We have studied carefully what the greatest authorities have offered concerning alfalfa. Some of the authorities differ on some points. We have proven from actual experience which is right. This booklet gives you the benefit of both. If you are going to sow alfalfa don't experiment, send for our booklet and put yourself in a position to do it right the first time. This valuable book will be sent to you free postpaid. We want you all to have one.

Grass and Clover Seed

The fact of the superiority of northern grown clover seed is established. Every body who has looked into the matter knows it. Seed taken from the north to the south yields greater and in every way is superior to the seed produced any where else than in northern latitudes. In buying clover seed the purchaser should get positive assurance as to where it was grown as it makes all the difference in the world. South Dakota leads all the northern states in the quality of its clover seed. We have samples from all over the country, but the Dakota grown is far ahead of the best of them.



MEDIUM RED CLOVER. One of the best methods known to regain the fertility in the soil is to sow red clover with spring crops and besides its value in this respect it makes a wonderful pasture after the other grain is taken off. It is not necessary to go into detail as to the benefit of clover pasture for hogs and cattle. If no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs per acre. If sowed with timothy use 8 lbs. of each. We have two lots of medium red clover, Dakota Fancy and Extra Choice. The Dakota Fancy is the finest that we could buy, cleaned right down to purity. The Extra Choice is good seed in every respect, but not as fancy grade as the other. **Dakota Fancy Medium Red Clover.** Price 1 lb. postpaid 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. (15 lbs.) \$3.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$7.00; 1 bu. \$13.50. **Dakota Choice Medium Red Clover,** Price $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$6.50; 1 bu. \$12.50.

ALSIKE (or Swedish). Its greatest value is for sowing with other clover and grasses as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay. The heads are globular and fragrant, much liked by bees which attain a large amount of honey from them. A very hardy perennial. Sow in spring or fall. When sowed with timothy sow 4 lbs. of alsike and 8 lbs. of timothy to the acre. **Dakota Fancy Alsike,** Price 1 lb. postpaid 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. (15 lbs.) \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$7.50; 1 bu. \$14.

SWEET CLOVER, OR BOKHARA (*Melilotus Alba*). Long considered a highway weed but found now to be of decided value. When cut early before the blossoms appear it makes excellent hay. Two cuttings can be made in a season. It also makes very good pasture when the plants are young and it is not affected by dry and hot weather as other pastures are. Sow liberally for hay, 30 pounds per acre, so the plants will grow thick and not too rank. For soiling 15 pounds. Price per lb., postpaid 40c.: per 100 lbs. \$20.00.

All prices on clover seed are subject to market changes without notice.

Lawn Grass Seeds

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine, smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. It may be planted early in spring or fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasture. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains, and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. This mixture is one of the most popular on the market and will remain green and give satisfaction whenever sown. One lb. will sow about 20 ft. square. Price postpaid, 1 lb., 40c.; per 100 lbs. by freight, \$17.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Valuable as a pasture and also makes beautiful lawns and terraces. It is the first plant life seen in the spring and the last to be dried up by the frost of winter. It is never winter killed and the severest drought does not kill it out. Our seed is strictly Kentucky Blue Grass, thoroughly clean. In sowing for pasture sow from 25 to 28 lbs., when sown alone. It mixes well with clover and alsike in pasture. Price, 1 lb. postpaid, 45c.; per 100 lbs. \$16.00.

WHITE CLOVER. A small creeping perennial variety valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soil, but prefers moist ground. A mixture of white clover and Kentucky blue grass makes a very nice lawn. Price, 1 pound, postpaid, 50c. Write for prices in quantities.

RED TCP. This grass is particularly valuable for low, moist or swampy land. In the south this is used very extensively for planting in this kind of soil. It makes a very tough sod and good pasture and also hay on land that otherwise would be worthless. There are thousands of acres of that very same kind of land in the northwest, and it could practically be reclaimed for pasture by seeding red top. Price, Dakota Fancy Red Top, solid seed, 1 lb. postpaid 40c.; per hundred \$17.00.

ORCHARD GRASS. The particular feature about orchard grass is that it grows and thrives in the shade. It is generally sown in orchards for which reason it takes its name. It makes a fine pasture and is out in the spring as early as Kentucky Blue Grass. It grows faster than the Blue Grass, therefore affords earliest pasture. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 45c.; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

BROMUS INERMIS. If you live in a section of the country where timothy and clover will not grow Bromus Inermis does very well for an early pasture, but if your soil is adapted to such crops as clover, etc., we do not recommend it.

We can supply any one desiring it with good clean seed. Prices: 1 lb. postpaid, 40c.; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES. We have a great many inquiries each season for meadow mixtures from different parts of the country where the conditions differ a great deal. In order to have a permanent pasture or meadow it takes certain kind of grass for certain kinds of soil. We have made a great study of pastures and meadows and if you will tell us the kind of soil you have, whether high or low, heavy or sandy soil, we will be glad to make a mixture for you of the different kinds of grasses that will be suitable for such soils and give you the quantity it will take to sow per acre. Prices: Per hundred, \$14.00.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundance of foliage which remains bright and green during the season. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow well on almost any land but does better on such land as will produce a good corn crop. 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Timothy Seed

Our timothy seed was all grown in South Dakota. We have only one kind and that is the best. It is one of the paying hay and seed crops the farmer can raise. You will make no mistake in buying Dakota Grown Seed. Price per pound, postpaid, 20 cents; by freight or express per bushel, \$3.15.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH. This is a very good forage plant which is not extensively known or raised in the northwest. It will grow most anywhere in the country, even on poor light land. It will grow where clover cannot. It is particularly valued for early pasturing, besides being a good fertilizer. It can be sown in the spring after the frost is out of the ground, or in August or September. Sow about one bushel per acre with rye or oats for nurse crop. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 15c.; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 1 bu. 60 lbs., \$7.00.

SPRING VETSCH. Spring Vetsch is not as hardy a plant as the winter variety nor will it give results on poor light soil. Sow same quantity as winter variety with nurse crop. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 20c.; 10 lbs., 70c.; 1 bu. 60 lbs., \$4.00.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This is coming to be considered one of the best of all fodder plants. It is relished by all of the stock and can be grown easily on any corn land. The cane should not be planted until the ground is warm which in this latitude is not before the middle of May. For fodder crops sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre broadcast. If in drills or rows sow about one half this quantity. Price, per 100 lbs. \$3.50.

KAFFIR CORN. Kaffir corn has always been grown extensively in the south, but on account of its great value as fodder and also for its grain it has been brought north. It makes the best kind of fodder for cattle and horses and is easily grown. The seed makes excellent poultry food and will grind into flour much like wheat. Very frequently Kaffir corn will yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It is a plant that does not require much moisture. When planted the same as common corn, five pounds of seed per acre is required. For fodder sow one half to one bushel broadcast. Prices: 1 lb, postpaid, 20c; by frt. or ex, 10 lbs, 40c; 1 bu, \$1.40, 100. lbs, \$2.40

FIELD PEAS. Yellow. Field peas are a particularly desirable crop for enriching and fertilizing the soil that is run out. They are only second to clover in their soil enriching properties, and will grow almost anywhere. The whole vines, pods and all can be fed to milch cows with particularly fine results. Where raised for the peas alone one acre will yield anywhere from 30 to 55 bushels. We have often sowed peas and oats together using about 1½ bushel of each to the acre. This affords a double crop. They can be threshed at one time and easily separated. When this is done sow the peas first and plow them under from three to four inches, then drill the oats in. If you have a field that is run out and want to bring it up, plant field peas and you can look for a fairly good crop on even poor soil. This variety grows from three to four feet high. They are vigorous and a heavy yielder. Prices: 1 qt., postpaid 30c.; 1 qt. by express or freight, 15c.; ¼ bu. 75c.; 1 bu. \$3.25.

COW PEAS. Whippoorwill. This is also a valuable fertilizer and an exceptionally nutritious fodder. The Whippoorwill is probably the most popular cow pea and yields a good crop of peas besides the fodder. Very valuable for fattening cattle. Prices: 1 qt., postpaid, 35c.; 1 qt., frt. or ex., 20c.; ¼ bu., \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.75.

"A VALUABLE AND NUTRITIOUS GREEN FORAGE OR HAY CROP." ENRICHES POOR LAND, IMPROVES GOOD LAND

One of the best and most economical ways of improving the soil is the plowing under of leguminous crop. Cow Peas have been found superior for this purpose, making one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known, while as a soil improver, they are invaluable.

The Cow Pea is neither a pea or a bean, and differs widely from both. It is a native of India and was cultivated there nearly three thousand years ago. It was introduced into this country from England and first planted in Georgia in 1734.

The Cow Pea will grow on any soil not too wet and in most climates free from frost during two summer months. Like Clover, they absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the roots, reaching deep into the soil, bring up the necessary Potash, thus making a complete and natural fertilizer. The Cow Pea has power greater than any other legume to extract the nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and improved by the roots. From 5 to 9 tons of green fodder to the acre have been produced. Understand they are sown through the middle north as late as the 1st of July—sown 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre broadcast.

The Cow Pea Hay is said to be fully equal and in some respects superior to Red Clover Hay, and contains almost exactly the same amount and proportions of digestable materials as Wheat Bran. The Peas of both the whippoorwills and New Eras are easily injured by spells of wet fall weather.

The Whippoorwills are generally preferred in the Central States, they are the bunch variety, early maturing and especially desirable for Peas.

The New Era is fully two weeks earlier than the Whippoorwills which is a great advantage to the farmers. In size it is one third smaller than the Whippoorwill, another great advantage. It is also the so-called bunch variety, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. The New Era produce more seed than the Whippoorwills, and where well known, are used exclusively.

The Cow Pea is a tender as well as a hot weather plant, hence it is no advantage to plant until the soil becomes warm. The Cow Pea is becoming more and more popular each season, and under favorable circumstances will produce an abundant crop on land too poor for corn.

The above is from information gained from the experience of growers and others during the past few years.

We aim to carry a full line of seed of these varieties and will be pleased to send you samples and prices, together with germination tests.



Millet

JAPANESE MILLET OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS. The accompanying photograph is of three heads of Japanese Millet which are six and one half inches long. If allowed to ripen this variety would yield as many bushels per acre of seed as a crop of oats. The Japanese Millet often grows six feet tall. It has wonderfully luxuriant growth and produces an immense amount of hay per acre of excellent feeding value. Sow in May for best results, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. If desired for hay, cut before it heads out, or it can be left to ripen and threshed same as timothy. Price, 1 bu. of 40 lbs. \$1.40.

GERMAN MILLET. We have both northern grown and southern grown seed. In ordering please specify which you desire. The southern grown will yield a bigger crop of hay but the seed will mature only in occasional seasons. The northern grown will yield hay and seed crop. Our stock is clean and plump with the bright golden color. To sow an acre requires about one half bushel to three pecks. Price, 1 bu. \$1.30.

EARLY FORTUNE. This is a new variety which is very early, heading in about thirty days on an average. In seed and hay both it yields heavily. The seed is red and two or three times the size of German Millet. Price, 1 bu. \$1.40.

SIBERIAN MILLET. This variety is particularly valuable for northern planting as it is a native of a northern climate. It is about two weeks earlier than German Millet. It is very hardy and is a very successful drought resister. It yields from 30 to 45 bushels of seed per acre and also yields heavily in hay of very fine quality. Price, 1 bu. \$1.25. Prices subject to market changes.

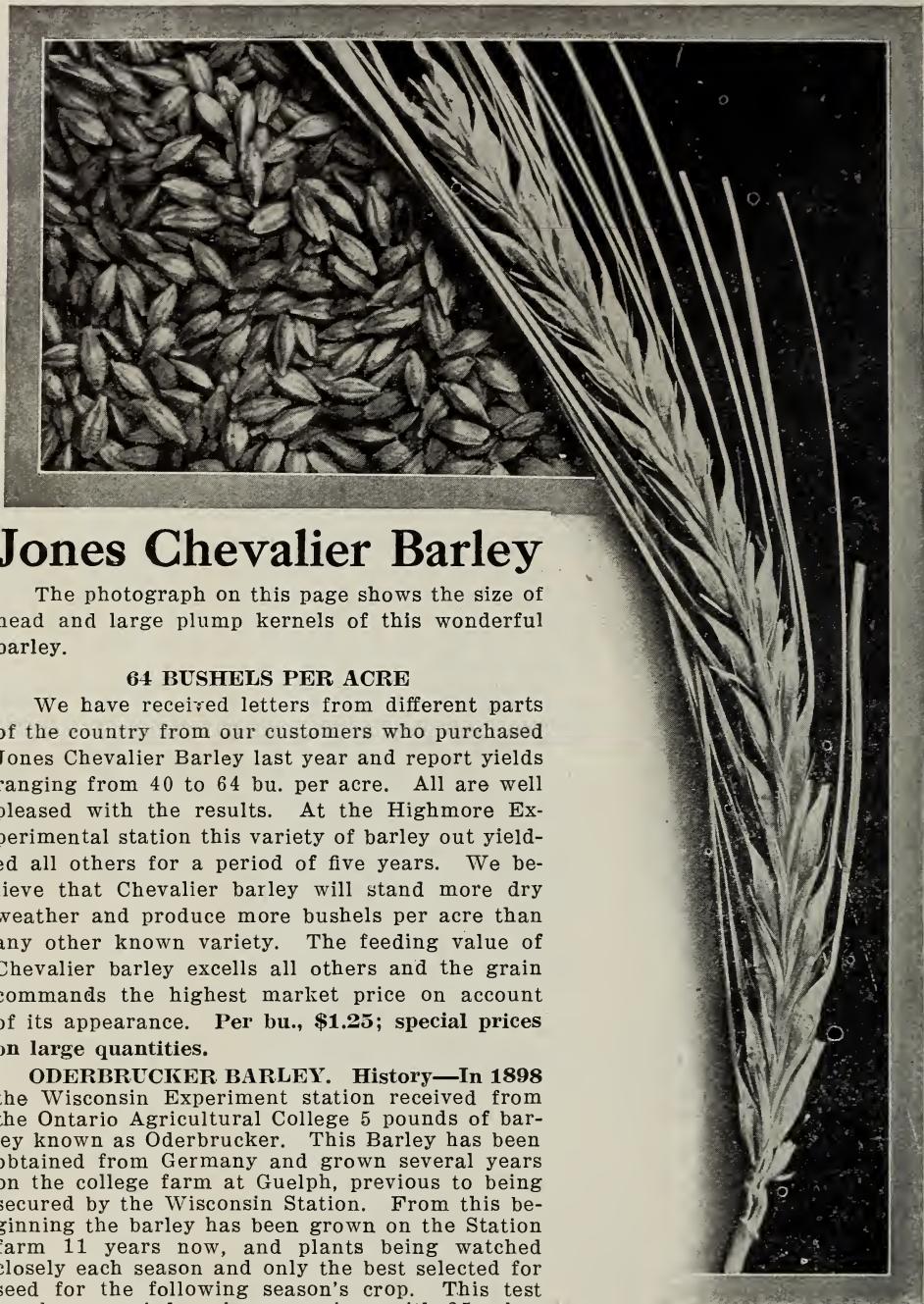
HUNGARIAN. (Dark seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than German Millet as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value.

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It can be sown as late as the 4th of July with good results, in ordinary seasons. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of fine quality. Price \$1.40 per bu.

HOG OR BROOM CORN MILLET. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish-white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed. Price Fancy Recleaned Hog or Broom Corn Millet \$1.25 per bu.

RAPE. (Dwarf Essix). This is known to be the ideal pasture for sheep. It is however of equal value for hogs and cattle. On account of its abundant yield it makes a very inexpensive fodder. It can be grown almost anywhere in this country for pasture, and as a land fertilizer has proven to be of great value. We have known very good results to be obtained by sowing it in corn after the corn has been cultivated the last time at the rate of about 6 pounds per acre, affording very fine fall pasture. It also can be sown in the spring with small grain about two pounds to the acre to provide sheep pasture after harvest. Where this is done we would suggest that the rape be not sowed until after the small grain is about up. Our stock is the best imported English Dwarf Essix, pure and absolutely free from bird rape, mustard or any other kind of weed seeds. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 25c.; 10 lbs., frt. or ex., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

DWARF EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. This is a very fine quality of broom corn. The brush is straight and long and of good appearance. Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 25c.; 3 lbs., postpaid, 65c.; Write for prices in larger quantities.



Jones Chevalier Barley

The photograph on this page shows the size of head and large plump kernels of this wonderful barley.

64 BUSHELS PER ACRE

We have received letters from different parts of the country from our customers who purchased Jones Chevalier Barley last year and report yields ranging from 40 to 64 bu. per acre. All are well pleased with the results. At the Highmore Experimental station this variety of barley out yielded all others for a period of five years. We believe that Chevalier barley will stand more dry weather and produce more bushels per acre than any other known variety. The feeding value of Chevalier barley excels all others and the grain commands the highest market price on account of its appearance. Per bu., \$1.25; special prices on large quantities.

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY. History—In 1898 the Wisconsin Experiment station received from the Ontario Agricultural College 5 pounds of barley known as Oderbrucker. This Barley has been obtained from Germany and grown several years on the college farm at Guelph, previous to being secured by the Wisconsin Station. From this beginning the barley has been grown on the Station farm 11 years now, and plants being watched closely each season and only the best selected for seed for the following season's crop. This test has been carried on in comparison with 25 other varieties, and has proven "the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the Station farm." Bu. \$1.25.

DAKOTA GROWN FLAX. Our stock is strictly Dakota grown, free from scab and noxious weeds. Samples and prices on application.

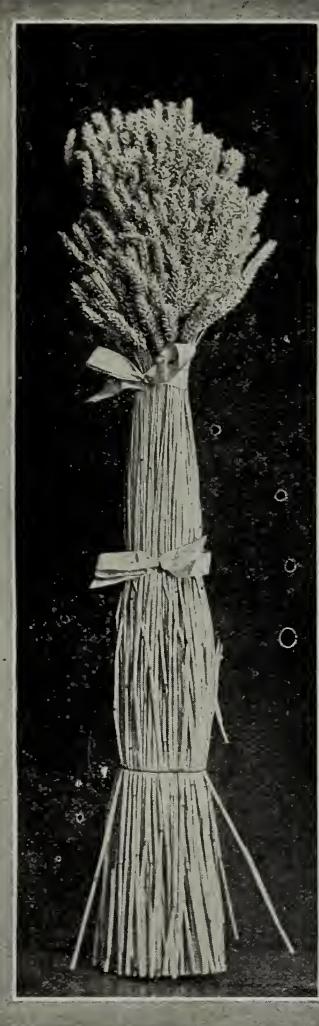
Improved White Hulless Barley

ITS VALUABLE PROPERTIES

- IT IS HULLESS
- IT IS BEARDLESS
- IT IS VERY EARLY
- IT WEIGHS OVER 60 POUNDS TO THE MEASURED BUSHEL
- IT YIELDS WELL ON POOR LAND
- IT YIELDS ENORMOUSLY ON GOOD LAND
- IT MAKES BETTER PORK THAN CORN
- IT MAKES EXCELLENT FLOUR
- THE STRAW MAKES GOOD HAY
- IT IS OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO EVERY ONE WHO FEEDS STOCK

No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hulless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drought, insects or disease. White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work horses at the rate of 2 quarts where 4 quarts of oats would be

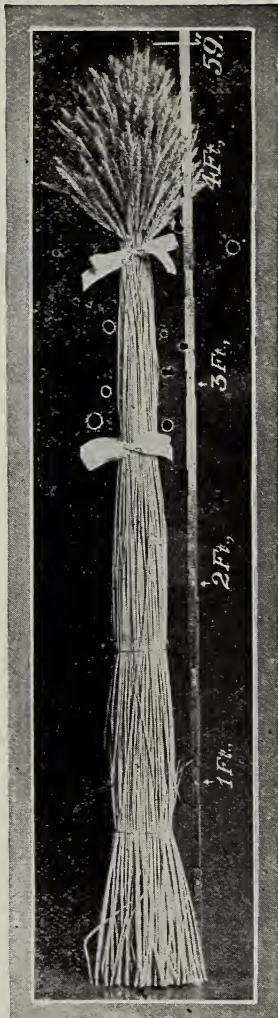


White Hulless Barley

required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal. It makes sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn. Per bu of 48 lbs. \$1.30; ten bu. or more at \$1.10 per bu.

MAMMOTH SPRING RYE. Rye is a good early spring crop. It makes a good early pasture. This grain should be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, however we have sown it as late as May 1st and harvested a good crop. The quality of spring rye is possibly a little better than winter rye. There seems to always be considerable demand for rye straw. Rye is frequently planted to clean up fields from noxious weeds, in this way it serves the purpose of cleaning up, furnishes the best straw, and the crop of grain is very remunerating. We furnished the seed from which the crop which we offer was grown, and we have a stock of fine seed. Write for samples. 1. bu. \$1.25; 10 bu. or more, \$1.00 per bu.

DAKOTA WINTER RYE. Our stock is as fine as is obtainable. Write for samples and prices.



Mammoth Spring Rye

Jones Superior Seed Oats



Canadian Oats

To our positive knowledge there are any amount of oats offered for sale which are represented to be Canadian grown that never saw the other side of the boundary line. A lot of this was offered to us some time ago represented to be Canadian grown oats and free from wild oats, the price made us suspicious. In the first place the duty and freight would amount to as much as this party wanted for his car load of oats. On careful inspection of the oats we found they were full of wild oats, but the tell tale beard had been skillfully removed by running it through a clipper. It was discovered that the oats did not come from Canada. There are any amount of such "Canada" oats on the market but they are offered at a considerably lower price than the genuine Canadian oats can be sold at.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE. These oats are grown from seeds regenerated by the Garton Co. the famous plant breeders of England and grown by D. W. Trotter on a 1400 acre farm in Sask. Canada. Mr. Trotter gets new seed from England every year and keeps his variety strictly pure. Their enormous yield proves that they are acclimated to American soil. They are from ten to fifteen days earlier than the ordinary varieties. Their heavy root growth resists drouth and insures a good crop under the adverse conditions which produce failure from the ordinary INBRED varieties. They are: The strongest strawed oat in the world; The thinnest skinned oat in the world; The heaviest yielding oat in the world; Earliest large grained oat in the world.

We have affidavits from threshers who threshed Mr. Trotter's crop to the effect that the Regenerated Abundance oats yielded on a 507 acre field $122\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, 32 lbs per bushel.

We guarantee these oats to be perfectly clean, absolutely free from wild oats or weed seeds. We will gladly furnish sample on request, and guarantee all orders will be filled exactly according to sample. Price: 1 bu., 32 lbs. \$1.25; 10 bu. or more, per bu. \$1.00. Sacks free.

Regenerated Stock Produces

No grain will degenerate as rapidly as oats, no crop can be improved as rapidly. Regenerated stock is worth twice as much as stock that has gone back. To get big oat crops you must have stock that is bred up to produce. Regenerated oats are oats that have been bred. It pays to get good seed.

Jones Superior Seed Oats



REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT. Our seed was imported from the Gartons of England two years ago, and we have grown it in Lake County this state since then.

This variety of oats has been widely distributed through South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in other states, and everywhere it has been grown it has given yields equal or better than most other varieties. The Experiment Stations of Wisconsin and South Dakota have probably done more toward the introduction of this variety of oats than has been done in any other way. In Wisconsin it is recommended above all others. At the Highmore Experiment Station in South Dakota where this variety has been grown for several years, it has won a great reputation for its drought resistance. Per bu. \$1.00; 10 bu. or more 80c. per bu.

MONTANA SILVER KING OATS. This fine new variety of oats we had grown for us in Montana and it yielded 121 bushels per acres in 1911. This variety is early, straw stiff, grain very white, thick and plump, weighing over 40 lbs. measured bushel. Per bu. \$1.00; 10 bu. or more 80c. per bu.

REGENERATED EARLY SENATOR. Our stock of Regenerated Early Senator Oats is from seed which we imported from England two years ago. These regenerated oats are the result of cross breeding American grown Swedish Select and white Russian oats. By this process fresh blood is infused with the result that the plant is more vigorous and the size of the grain materially increased and naturally producing the heaviest crops especially on heavy soils. In government and public trials this regenerated stock has yielded from 20 to 40 per cent more grain than the original stock. Price \$1.00 per bu.; 10 bu. or more 90c. per bu.

SILVER MINE OATS This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. Oat meal is becoming as staple in the United States as it is in Scotland and our mills are handicapped by their inability to obtain good oats.

The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging. The straw is valuable for feed and for bedding. As a rule, oats yield a greater profit an acre than wheat and they are also a more reliable crop. The demand for this variety last season exhausted our supply very early. While the crop was not large, we have a good stock on hand at the present time and suggest early orders to avoid disappointment. Price \$1.00 per bu.; 10 bu. or more 75c. per bu.

Wheat

DURUM OR MACARONI. This variety matures quicker than any other wheat and therefore can be taken farthest north. It is a particularly hardy variety resisting extremes of weather which could be expected to ruin other wheat. The Department of Agriculture has strongly recommended Durum wheat for those sections of the country that are too dry to raise any other variety of spring wheat. In North and South Dakota the best results are obtained from Durum wheat when it is planted in the western part of these two states. It is a heavy yielder, often threshing 40 bushels to the acre. Strictly pure, thoroughly cleaned and tested. Price \$1.50 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$1.25 per bu.

MINNESOTA 169 BLUE STEM. This variety of wheat needs very little introduction. Those who have raised it realize that there is not a more perfect milling wheat. The average yield of No. 169 for a term of eight years at the Minnesota Experiment Station was 27.4 bushels per acre. We have grown this variety when it has yielded as high as 30 bushels per acre. There is no rust or smut in any of the wheat which we offer for seed. Our stock is strictly pure and thoroughly clean. Price bu. \$1.25; 10 bu. or more \$1.10 per bu.

VELVET CHAFF. South Dakota Bearded Fife Wheat. This variety is a heavier yielder than any other spring wheat excepting Durum. It is true that it does not always bring the highest price on the market, but the difference in the yield considerably more than overcomes the slight difference in the price. However during the last two seasons the millers have displayed an increased desire to buy this wheat and it has brought within three or four cents of as much as No. 1 Northern. We are thoroughly acquainted with the results obtained from planting this wheat in the northwest, and we recommend it for South Dakota east of the Missouri River, southern North Dakota, southern and western portions of Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. Price, bu. \$1.25; 10 bu. or more \$1.10 per bu.

DAKOTA TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT. Extracts from South Dakota State College Press Bulletin No. 4, Agronomy Department: "Extensive variety tests with wheat have been conducted in neighboring states and of all the strains determined Turkey Red stands without an equal. It is a hard bearded variety, tillers fairly well and stands drouth and cold weather admirably. The variety produces good pasture and sells first class on our general wheat markets. Other strains have received some attention but in several cases they are only Turkey Red under another name." Write for prices. Prices on wheat subject to market changes.



Jones Superior Seed Oats

NEW KHERSON OR SIXTY DAY OATS. This is the earliest variety of oats grown in the northwest, and also one of the heaviest yielders. Besides this it is probably the surest oat crop there is. There are farmers in the northwest who do not grow any other variety, although there are one or two features about these oats that do not permit them to take first place. They are a small oat, although the hull is very thin. They are not a fancy looking oat, and do not bring as much on the market as some other varieties. These oats will mature about the 10th of July coming on before the wheat and barley are ready to harvest, and also getting out of the way of the hot winds. These hot winds generally occur after the third week in July, and we have seen them make other oat crops unfit to harvest while the Kherson were well out of the way before the hot winds came. One year we had ten acres of this variety of oats that threshed 820 bushels machine measure, probably weighing out close to 90 bushels per acre. Price \$1.00 per bu.; 10 bu or more, 80c. per bu.



Speltz or Emmer

The Wonderful New Russian Grain

If you are in a section of the Country where dry seasons are the rule, grow speltz. If you have been having failures of small grains, grow speltz. If you have a wheat field that is running out, grow speltz. There is no crop of small grain that will adapt itself to most all weather conditions as freely and successfully as speltz. It will resist drouth more successfully than any other small grain with the exception of Durum wheat and the fact of the matter is there are a great many similar features in comparing these two grains.

It can hardly be recommended too highly. Every farmer in the west ought to sow some. It makes splendid feed and lots of it. With our growers here it averages over one-third more bushels per acre than barley, and we are right in a barley country too. The farmers and stockmen here are all talking about raising speltz next year. Note the following points about speltz. They are all facts. We have grown speltz a number of years and know whereof we speak.

First—It is perfectly hardy and can be grown successfully anywhere.

Second—It yields more bushels per acre than either oats or barley.

Third—It is especially adapted to dry regions and to localities that are subject to hot, dry summers, as it withstands drouth where barley fails entirely.

Fourth—It has such a very stiff straw that it stands up when both oats and barley lodge. In fact the straw is about as stiff as rye straw.

Fifth—It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats, while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Prof. Wilson of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound.

Sixth—It is especially fine as a nurse crop, as it never falls down and smothers the new seeding.

Seventh—It is not affected by rust or smut. We never have seen a particle of smut in speltz.

Price per bu. of 40 lbs. \$1.00; 20 bu. or more at 75c. per bu.

Dakota Grown Seed

Flax

We have a fine stock of Dakota Grown Flax that was grown in this county on new land, free from mustard and all noxious weeds, 100% pure.

There is no crop the farmers can grow that will make them more money than flax, and we can offer you *the very best seed* at a very low price considering the quality.

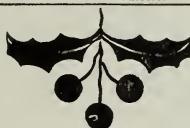
Flax seed has been worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel for several seasons past and has cost about \$1.50 per acre for the seed. This season you can sow it for about \$1.00 per acre. The seed is put up in two-bushel bags at \$2.10 per bushel, bags free, f. o. b. Sioux Falls.

Price is subject to market change.

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

S H A D E A N D Ornamental Trees



We had grown on our seed farm last year a large number of Catalpas and Soft Maples ranging from 12 to 14 inches in height. These trees are all very hardy, have good roots and will be sure to please you.

Catalpa, Hardy (*Catalpa Speciosa*)

A hardy western variety. A symmetrical upright grower, large heart shaped leaves. It bears large tresses of very large beautiful flowers. The timber is desirable and lasting, makes valuable fence posts.

Price 6 to 12 inches high, 80c. per 100; 12 to 18 inches, \$1.25 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 per 100.

Soft Maple

A native of this state quite hardy after the first year. Its foliage is very beautiful and is very desirable to plant among other trees. Price 6 to 12 inches high, 50c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1000. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 per 100; 12 to 18 inches, 60c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

Asparagus Roots

Columbian Mammoth White. These roots are one year old and just the right size for transplanting. Price per 100, 90c.; per 1000, \$3.25.

Poultry Food Department



er proportion, and the ash or mineral elements are in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the rapidly growing bird. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.20; 100 lb. bag, \$2.10.

Jones Baby Chick Food

The most important part of starting little chickens is the food. They must have suitable food ready. Don't Delay in ordering early and be prepared to save your little chicks. Our Baby Chick Food is complete, scientifically compounded food for your chicks. It is a mixture of many different grains and seeds, so proportioned to the needs of the growing chick that it will be fully nourished. By the term "fully nourished" we mean a great deal. Most feeding stuffs contain too much fat forming and not enough flesh and muscle forming elements; in consequence, the chick develops indigestion and diarrhoea, which ultimately means no digestion at all, and the chick soon starves to death. Or if partially nourished, leg weakness develops and the chick drags out a miserable existence. In compounding chick food the protein or flesh and muscle-forming element is maintained high, the carbohydrate, heat producing and fat forming elements are reduced to their proper proportion, and the ash or mineral elements are in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the rapidly growing bird. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.20; 100 lb. bag, \$2.10.

Jones Laying Food

This mixture is composed of several kinds of grain including kaffir corn, seeds, beef scraps, granulated bone, charcoal and a small per cent of shells and grit. By our many experiments in the poultry business for many years we found it necessary to have a laying food specially prepared for winter and spring feeding. If you want your hens to lay in the winter, they must have a food that will put their system in condition to produce the egg. We have it. This Laying Food is producing results, and giving the very best of satisfaction to all who have used it. It yields good returns on the investment. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.10; 100 lb. bag \$2.00.

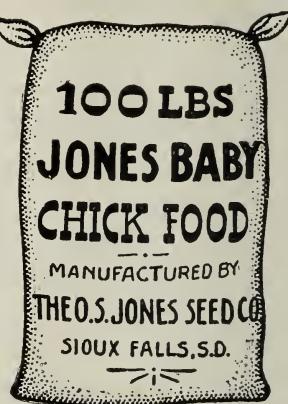
High Protein Beef Scrap

High Protein Beef Scrap is especially valuable meat for poultry and gives very satisfactory results when fed dry from a food hopper. "Any kind" of beef scrap will not answer for poultry feeding. Poor beef scrap scours the bird and otherwise injures. When good beef scraps are used the results are uniformly good. Do not fail, therefore, to buy your supply from a reliable source. We have no hesitancy in recommending our brand of beef scrap. A trial will convince you of the superiority of our High Protein Beef Scrap. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.90; 100 lb. bag, \$3.50.

GRANULATED BLOOD. A highly concentrated and nature food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact, keeps them busy the whole year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is especially beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$2.10; 100 lb. bag, \$3.90.

MEAT MEAL. Is a fine ground product made entirely of meat and prepared the same way as Granulated Blood. It is excellent for flesh building and is especially valuable for feeding young chicks. Meat meal is fed mixed with ordinary meal feeds in proportion of 7 to 10 lbs. in each 100 lbs. of mash, according to age. For old stock use from 15 to 20 lbs. of mash. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.70; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00.

GRANULATED BONE. Ground medium fine especially prepared for poultry food. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.70; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00.



POULTRY FOOD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

MINNEHAHA GRANITE GRIT. This is from the Sioux Falls Granite quarry. It is a superior granite grit which is very hard and sharp. It is the best kind of "teeth" for the poultry. Price, 100 lb. bags, 70c.

CRUSHED CLAM SHELLS. One of the most frequent causes of hens not laying is the absence of Carbonate of Lime in the food. Clam shells supply to poultry the most essential elements and greatly aids in the formation of the egg. It prevents soft shell eggs. It makes the egg shell strong enough to carry without breaking. It keeps the poultry in a healthy condition. Your poultry should always have a supply of crushed shells before them. Prices: 100 lb. bag, 70c.; 10 bag lots or more, 65c. per 100 lbs.

CHARCOAL. Charcoal is a splendid regulator. It purifies the blood, aids digestion, and keeps the poultry healthy. Prices: 50 lb. bag, \$1.40; 100 lb. bag, \$2.50.

SUNDRIES.

	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Linseed Meal (Oil Meal)	\$1.40	\$2.50	Millet Seed	\$1.60
Peas	2.75	5.00	Alfalfa Meal	1.15
Sunflower seed.....	3.25	6.00	Kaffir Corn	1.15
Wheat		1.25	2.00	2.00



water it contains without taking hold of it, and is so simple any child can fill it. Any size Mason glass jar fits it. We do not furnish the jars as everybody has them on hand, thereby saving the extra expense. Price, 30c. postpaid.

CLINCH POULTRY LEG BANDS. Made of Aluminum and Adjustable to Different Sizes. Directions for Using. First, by using a knife, partly raise clincher points, then press them evenly together between thumb and finger and form band. After placing on fowl's leg, turn the clinchers down, using the knife. It is important that they be pressed down closely. A pair of small pliers is a good tool to use in making this clinch. If band is longer than required, cut off surplus with shears or if only a little too long, fasten, then turn the loose end back over the clinch and press smooth. This makes a neat, secure fastening. It should be rather loose on the fowl's leg, especially if fowl is not fully grown. Price 80c. per 100.

TOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

Price, Each \$4.75

spraying nozzle one foot long, for small tree and shrub spraying. Spray Crook Nozzle three inches long for potato spraying. Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling, and shoulder strap for carrying. Capacity, three gallons. Galvanized steel.

Note These Exclusive Points

1. It is devoid of complex or intricate parts.
2. It is both automatic and positive in its action.
3. One charge is sufficient to expel entire contents.
4. Each sprayer is thoroughly tested with both air and water pressure before leaving the factory.
5. Having convex heads entire contents can be drained from machine, leaving it perfectly dry when not in use.
6. Heads after being seamed and riveted are dipped into molten solder, making it absolutely air tight and the strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the air pressure necessary to operate.

We Furnish With Each Machine—A Tree Attachment, consisting of three feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch 3-ply C. I. Rubber Tubing with

The Great Sioux Incubator

Manufactured in Sioux Falls for the
O. S. Jones Seed Co., exclusively



Jones Pays the Freight

Freight paid to all points east of the Rockies or allowed that far if you live beyond them.—Jones.

Jones Guarantees this Incubator to satisfy you or money refunded.

The Best Incubator Made

Price \$9.75, freight prepaid

For a machine that will hold 100 eggs and hatch more than any machine on the market. Twenty years experience in poultry and incubator business gives the opportunity to offer you an incubator that will give absolute satisfaction. We use in this machine the hot water system, tanks are made of copper, walls double thickness with dead air space, thoroughly ventilated and made throughout of the very best material.

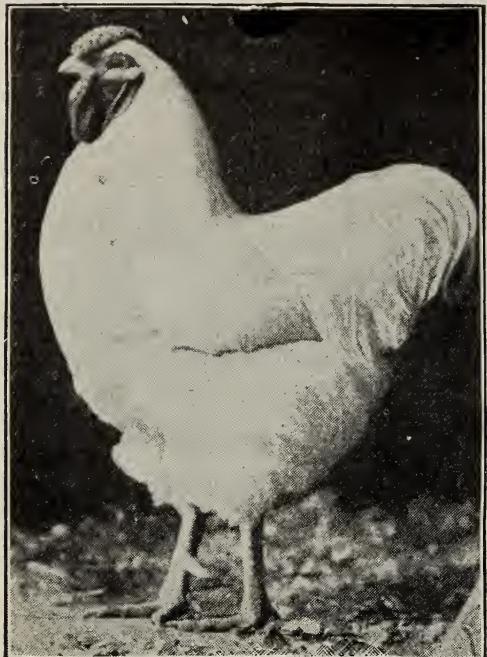
The lamp is of the hydro-safety pattern made from brass and perfectly safe. Price 100-egg Machine, \$9.75; 150, \$12.50; 200, \$16.00.

Jones Modern Brooder



The same perfect hot water heating system is used in the construction of this brooder as is used in our incubator. With perfect ventilation such as we have in this brooder you are sure to raise a healthy flock of chicks. Price 100 Chick, \$4.50; 150, \$5.50; 200, \$6.50.

EGGS FOR HATCHING



quite young, the White variety are very market fowl they have very few equals. per per 100, \$8.00.

We have added a poultry department to our establishment and are in a position to supply eggs for hatching from the most profitable and popular breeds. We can supply a limited supply of birds of both sexes at reasonable prices.

Wyandotte, White

The Wyandotte White is without doubt one of the best breeds there is for general utility and also breed nearest true due to the fact that they have been established for a long time. As egg producers they are without equal, laying all the year and especially in the winter when eggs are high in price. They mature very quickly and their full breasts, plump bodies and yellow skin make them a very desirable table fowl. As a market fowl they are unexcelled. Eggs from choice fowl, per 15 eggs, \$1.50; per 30 eggs, \$2.75; per 100 eggs, \$8.00.

Orpingtons, White

As a general purpose fowl the Orpington is in the front ranks. They are the largest of the clean legged birds and good egg producers. They mature popular and in great demand. As a Eggs per 15, \$1.50; per 30, \$2.75; per per 100, \$8.00.

Orpingtons, Buff

Are about the same in general characteristics as the white, except the difference in color and they undoubtedly breed a little more true because they have been established longer. Eggs from good thrifty utility stock, per 15, \$1.50; per 30, \$2.75; per 100 \$8.00.

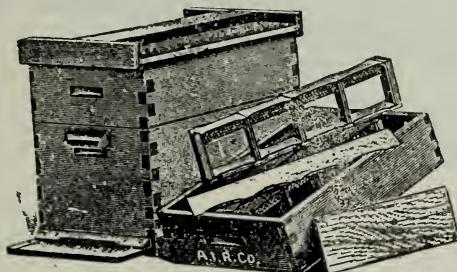
Rhode Island Reds

This is one of our new breeds and are proving very popular. They are exceptionally good egg producers and mature quickly being at once good active fowls. We have both the Rose and Single comb varieties. Eggs per 15, \$2.00; per 30, \$3.75; per 100, \$9.50.

Bared Plymouth Rocks

They are still acknowledged to stand at the head of all breeds as a general purpose fowl. They mature early, are of good size, hardy, easy to raise, are prolific layers and good setters. The reputation of the Plymouth Rock as all around good fowls is firmly established and will remain so for many years to come. Eggs per 15, \$2.00; per 30, \$3.75; per 100, \$9.50.

BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES



FOR COMB HONEY, 1 1/2 STORY

The super of this hive is 4 1/4 inches deep with slotted section holders, sawed slotted separator followers and springs. There are many Bee Keepers who select this hive who don't like the plain sections, preferring the one with beeways

We sell more of this hive than any other as it is an old standard, and is still very popular.

Price List of Dovetailed Hives Taking 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 Beeway Sections

The one-and-one-half-story hive includes a cover, bottom, brood-chamber and one super with inside fixtures.

The two-story hive includes the same with one extra super. Each hive is furnished in either eight or ten frame size.

1 1/2-story hive for comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 beeway sections, without sections or foundation starters.....	{ AE52S-8 AE52S-10	\$ 9.75 10.50	135 145
1 1/2-story hive for comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 beeway sections, including sections and 1-inch foundation starters.....	{ AE64S-8 AE64S-10	11.00 11.75	140 152
1 1/2-story hive for comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 beeway sections, including sections and full sheets foundation.....	{ AE71S-8 AE71S-10	14.75 16.50	140 152
2-story hive for comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 beeway sections, without sections or foundation starters.....	{ AE522S-8 AE522S-10	12.25 13.25	170 182
2-story hive for comb honey in 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 beeway sections including sections and 1-inch foundation starters	{ AE644S-8 AE644S-10	14.50 15.50	180 197

Designating Letters and Numbers for 8 and 10 Frame

IN FLAT

5 Hives	Weight of 5
{ AE52S-8 AE52S-10	\$ 9.75 10.50
{ AE64S-8 AE64S-10	11.00 11.75
{ AE71S-8 AE71S-10	14.75 16.50
{ AE522S-8 AE522S-10	12.25 13.25
{ AE644S-8 AE644S-10	14.50 15.50

Price List of Sections

4 1/4 x 4 1/4 Beeway Sections

2-in., 1 15-16, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 or 7 to foot wide.

We send 1 1/2 style 2 beeway when your order does not specify style or width wanted.

No.	A	Weight
100	\$.85	7 lbs.
250	1.70	18 lbs.
500	3.00	35 lbs.
1000	5.75	70 lbs.

Plain, or No-Beeway Sections

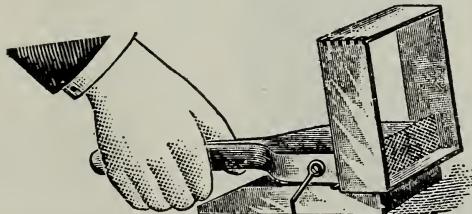
4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2, 1 1/2 or 1 3/4; 4 x 5 x 1 1/2 or 1 3/4; or 3 3/4 x 5 x 1 1/2.

We send 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 plain, or what will fit other items in your order, if you do not specify.

No.	A	Weight
100	\$.85	6 lbs.
250	1.70	15 lbs.
500	3.00	30 lbs.
1000	5.30	60 lbs.

If sections are ordered by mail, add one cent each for postage and packing. Regular sections ordered put up will be \$1.25 per 100 without foundation starters.

Parker's Foundation Fastener



Price, for 1-lb section, 30c; by mail, 15c extra

Comb Foundation

Grade

Medium Brood.....

Thin Super

Size

7 7/8 x 16 3/4

3 7/8 x 15 1/2

Sheets per lb.

7 to 8

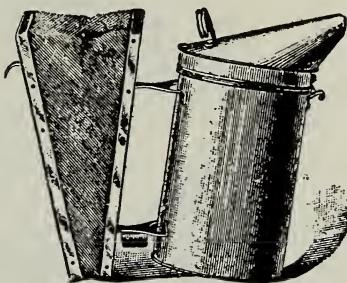
28

Price

65c. per lb.

70c. per lb.

Notice—All Bee Hives are in knocked down flats in packages of five. We do not break packages. Our stock is all "A" grade.



Prices of Root Smokers

Jumbo Root, 4-inch, \$1.25 each;
3, \$3.45; postage, 30c. each.

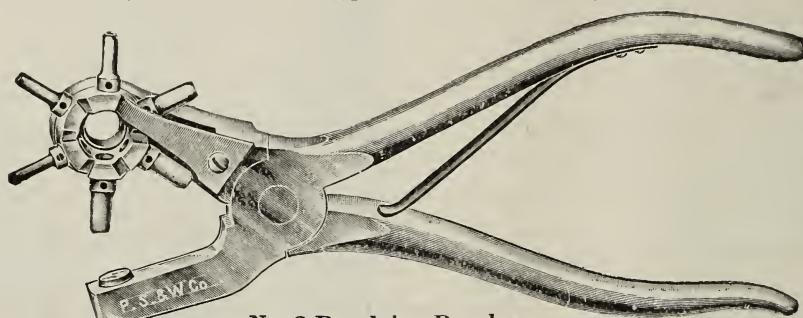
Standard Root, 3 1/4 inches, 85c. each; 3, \$2.25; postage 25c. each.

Junior Root, 2 1/2 inch, 65c. each; 3, \$1.80; postage, 20c. each.

Jumbo or Standard in copper 50c. each extra.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER.

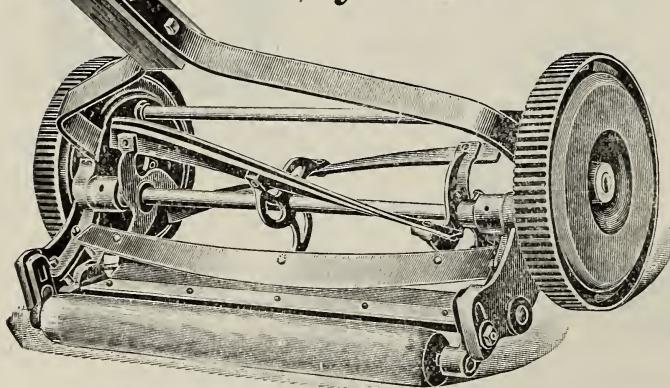
A very good little dry powder machine especially adapted for small gardens and poultry raisers for applying poisons and disinfectants in powder form. The Ball Valve arrangement is so positive in its action that it is impossible to draw any powder back into the pump cylinder or in contact with the pump valve, thus insuring the same ease of operation at all times. The Ball Valve in the end of the pump cylinder furnishes the intake of air and is positive in its action. The powder can has a two inch screw cap opening in back for filling and by the double screen arrangement it is impossible for the machine to clog when powder is dry. The powder can holds one quart and the sprayer has an aluminum finish, giving it an attractive appearance. Price each, 60c.



No. 2 Revolving Punches

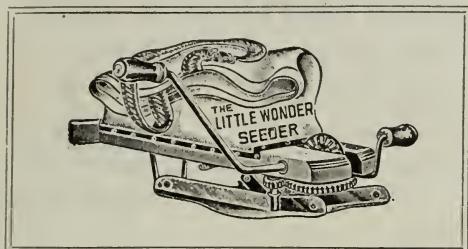
Four Tubes; each Punch fitted with one tube, Nos. 4, 6, 8, and 10. This revolving spring punch has four tubes assorted sizes made of cast steel and is nicely polished. Something that every farmer needs. Postpaid 50c.

Flyer Lawn Mower



A well designed mower—extremely light, but strong, and a perfect machine. Has a three-knife cylinder, 8 inch wheels, and a special yielding dead-knife. Although sold at a low price it is not to be classed with many of the cheap machines which are merely made to sell. It is a striking demonstration of how good an article can be made by first class workmen with up-to-date machinery. Hand painted in green and gold. Crucible Steel Blades, Oil-Tempered, 16-inch Cylinder, \$3.15 each.

This lawn mower is ordinarily sold for \$4.00 to \$5.00. This is the second year we have handled this machine and are able to recommend it highly because of the satisfaction given last year.



The Little Wonder SEED SOWER

Price \$1.00

Simple, Strong and Practical

Is constructed with a view to both convenience and service

The Little Wonder Seeder is a marvel in its simplicity. It is strongly and rigidly built and is fitted with the only perfect shake feed-plate, a slope bottom, and the non-solder patent distributing wheel. The sack or hopper is made from heavy cotton duck and when filled, the machine rests in an easy position in front of the operator.

It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa (lucerne), and like seed, but is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone for the reason that the sack is not so large.

THE GENUINE PEERLESS

Cyclone

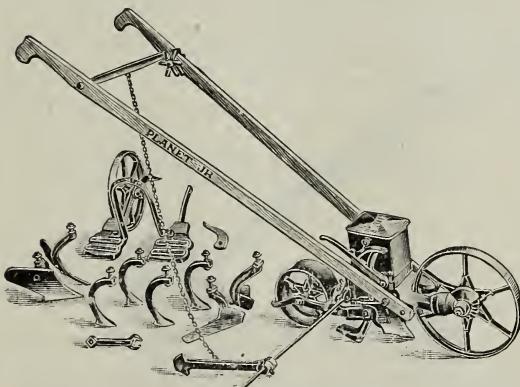
PRICE \$1.50

When You Buy a Hand Seed Sower Buy a Good One

Buy a Genuine Cyclone

This machine is in a class by itself and stands out with an individuality of perfection that is not only gratifying to us, but thousands of dealers throughout the country show their appreciation by increased re-orders each year.

Sows All Kinds of Grain and Grass Seed Perfectly



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, \$13.50

Holds 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Weight, complete, 59 lbs. It combines in a most practical way the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Equipment:

- One pair of 6-inch hoes.
- Two pairs of cultivator teeth.
- Two plows.
- Two leaf guards.

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double-wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately. (See description No. 4.)

Send for Planet Jr. Catalog.

"Planet Junior" Farm and Garden Tools



WE ONLY SHOW A FEW PLANET JR. TOOLS, BUT
WE WILL GLADLY SEND A CATALOG FREE
ON REQUEST. YOU CAN RELY ON GET-
TING BOTTOM PRICES FROM US.



"PLANET JR." NO. 4 COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Cultivator and Plow. Price \$10.50.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder sows in continuous rows or drops in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easy to set. The drill is detached and tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. Is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

"PLANET JR." NO. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Price \$5.35



thorough work is being done underneath; the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, while the hoe is hoed at one passage.

"PLANET JR." NO. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

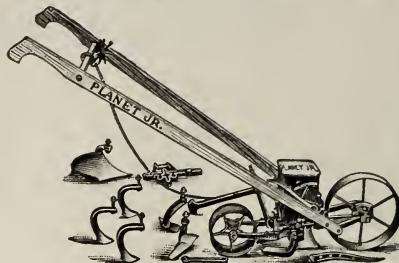
Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. The Frame is extra long and extra high making a tool that will not clog easily. The Stiff Steel Standards are hollow with round throats; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The depth is under perfect control by a new lever wheel and patent depth regulator, moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadyng the machine and relieving the operator.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest.

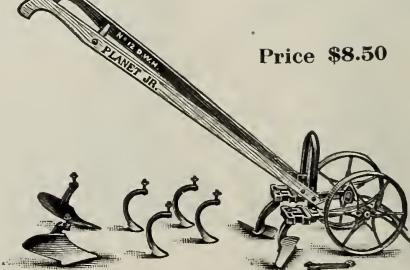
Without Depth Regulator, order as No. 7. Price, \$8.00.

As a Seeder only. Price \$8.50.



This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel, with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering, and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants, while the frame changes in height, and the

Price \$8.50

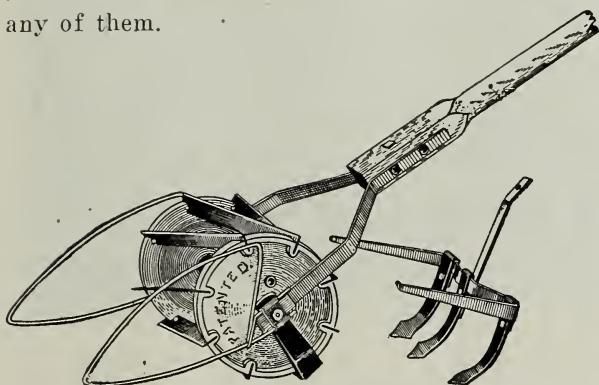


The Barker Weeder and Mulcher

It operates on the plan of a lawn mower. It is better than a hoe. It is ten times as fast. It is easy to operate. It forms a dust mulch. Buy a **Barker Weeder and Mulcher** and cut your garden the same as you buy a lawn mower to cut your lawn. Cut your weeds in your garden **Once a week**. It cuts the weeds under the ground as well as the weeds out of the ground. It pulverizes the ground fine which holds the moisture to feed the plant.

IT HAS NO RIVALS. It is so different from all others that it is in a class by itself. You will be interested in it as soon as you see it. When you have seen the kind of work it does you will want it.

It makes no difference how many other hand cultivators you have used, you will be convinced after trying it that this one does different work from any of them.



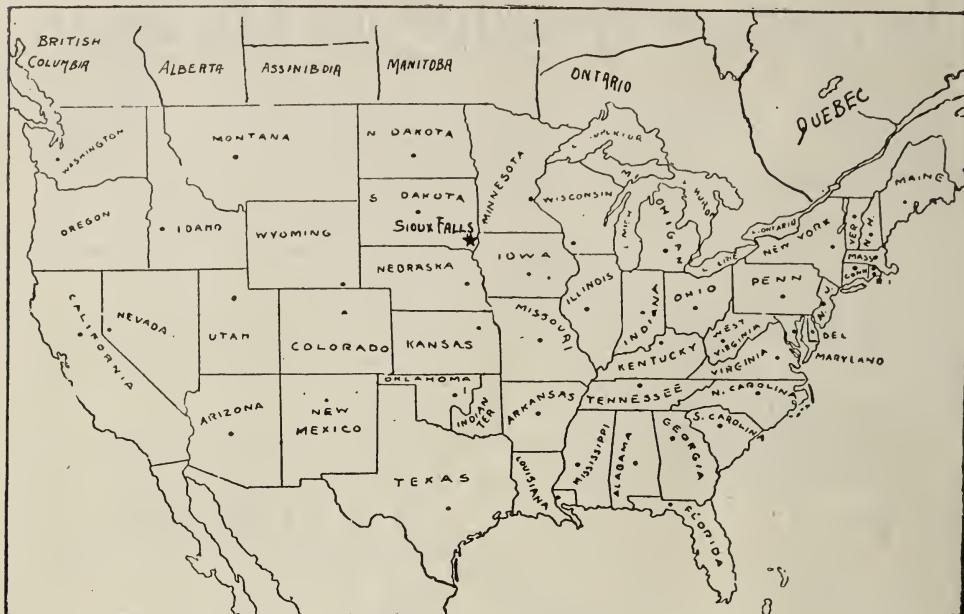
It is a Money Saver. To appreciate the value of this tool you must take it to the field; you cannot judge it properly by looking at it. Take it out into the patch, pick out a piece of vegetation that needs weeding. Notice the work it does. Let your man work it. Hundreds of the best market gar-

deners and onion growers have taken this tool to try and have kept it and bought more. **Price \$5.00 for 6-in. Size; \$6.20 for 8½-in. Size.**

Monogram Cultivators

We are offering you one of the most useful cultivators for the small garden at a very low price. This cultivator will do the same work as some of the higher priced cultivators. **Price for No. 14 cultivator \$1.75; No. 24 \$2.25.**





You will notice by the Star on the map above where we are located.

OUR LOCATION

in the great Corn, Potato and grain growing district of the Northwest makes it important to all buyers of seeds. It is an undisputed fact that seeds of all kinds, grown in the Northern zone are much hardier, will produce a larger crop and will mature earlier than Eastern or Southern grown seed.

Shipping Facilities

Our shipping facilities could not be better; we have 6 railroads and 5 express companies, and can ship direct to you immediately. One order will convince you that we have the best seeds that grow.

Central Point, Texas, Jan 6th, '13.

O. S. Jones Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:—I am writing you today relative to the "Kitchen Garden" collection you sent in your trial last spring and must say that it was certainly nice in that the seeds all seemed at home here. The flowers as well as the vegetable seed produced to perfection. No seed man could get up a better collection or more comfort and pleasure than your box contains. It is worth much more than your price for it and is enough seed for most any home garden. I have had a long experience in the cultivation of vegetables and know the value of good seeds and your Kitchen Collection is "up-to-the-minute" when it comes to pure seeds.

Yours very truly,

W. M. GARRETT,
(Mgr. Demonstrative Garden).

Jones Dakota Grown Seed Corn



WE wish to call your especial attention to the Seed Corn which we have listed on pages 45 to 52 in this Catalogue. It is our desire to give you the most accurate description we possibly can of the different varieties of corn that we have for sale. The right kind of seed corn is the most important part in order to secure a good yield of well matured ears. Seed corn that is grown in a southern latitude or in a low altitude, in such places as river bottoms, and taken north and planted on a high altitude will not mature. The seed corn which we have for sale was grown within twenty miles of Sioux Falls and a part of it ninety miles northwest of here.

Buy Nothing But the Best

You can not afford to plant poor seed if it were given you, and you were paid for planting it—your land and time are too valuable. Plant nothing but well bred strong germinating, and corn that was grown on good high land.

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PREMIUM—HOME FLORICULTURE given free with an order for \$2.00 or more of flower seeds.

This may well be considered a complete text book and guide for the culture of blooming and ornamental plants in the house, conservatory and garden. While it was prepared particularly for growing plants for ornamenting the home place, still experienced professional gardeners and florists will find it full of practical suggestions which are of value to them. It contains chapters on propagating plants by seeds, cuttings, layering, divisions, etc.; including many suggestions for improved methods which have proved highly successful. How to prepare hotbeds and cold frames. Tells how women florists may succeed. Directions for making floriculture profitable as well as pleasant. Lists of all the most desirable plants for house or garden culture and full directions for growing them; ornamental vines, hardy shrubs, plants for cemetery use, for shady places, specimens, etc.

The chapters on lawns and landscape gardening are worth dollars to everyone who has even a small home place as they tell you how to make it attractive with but little expense, and save the cost of a high salaried landscape architect.

It makes a book of 174 pages and is right up-to-date and more complete and better than similar books selling at \$2.00 to \$10.00 each, but in order to make it popular the price has been put at only **25 cents in paper covers.**

Order Sheet for Seeds, BULBS, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, BOOKS, FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES

IMPORTANT.—
Write your name
very plainly, and
give your Post Of-
fice, County and
State in full every
time.

O. S. JONES SEED CO., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

O. S. JONES SEED CO.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Send by

State if wanted by Mail; Exp. (and Co.); Freight (and route); Steamer (and line)

To (Name):

**P. O. Box, Street
or Rural Delivery.**

Post Office

County..... : State.....

Freight or Exp. Office

Height Of Exp. St. (Only if different from P. Q.)

PURCHASER PAYS TRANSIT CHARGES on Vegetable Seeds by the pint, quart, peck, bushel and barrel, and on Farm Seeds. Tools. Implements. Insecticides, etc.

Date 1913
AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$

(State whether Cash, Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Stamps)
(If goods are wanted by express, C.O.D., 25 per cent. of the amount must accompany the order)

Date Rec'd..

Filled by.

Date Ship'd ..

Do not Write in this Space

North Grown Hardy Seeds

REFERENCE TABLES

WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

	Pounds per bu.		Pounds per bu.		Pounds per bu.
Barley.....	48	Grass, Red Top (cleaned from chaff).....	32	Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	14
Beans.....	60	" Meadow Foxtail.....	7	" Rough Stalked Meadow.....	14
Buckwheat.....	48	" Tall Meadow Oat.....	10	Hemp Seed.....	44
Canary Seed.....	60	" Awnless Brome.....	14	Hungarian.....	48
Castor Beans.....	46	" Orchard.....	14	Millet.....	50
Clover Seed.....	60	" Hard Fescue.....	12	Millet, German or Golden	50
Corn, field shelled.....	56	" Tall Fescue.....	14	Peach Pits.....	50
" " on ear.....	70	" Sheep.....	12	Peas, smooth.....	60
" sweet, sold by measured bushel.....		" Meadow Fescue or English blue grass.....	22	" wrinkled.....	56
Flax Seed.....	56	" Perennial Rye.....	20	Pumpkin.....	28
Grass, Rhode Island Bent.....	14	" Timothy.....	45	Rape.....	50
" Creeping Bent.....	20	" Wood Meadow.....	14	Sunflower.....	28
" Red Top (in chaff).....	14			Kv....	56
				Vetches or Tares.....	60

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in.	522,720	30 x 16 in.	13,068	48 x 36 in.	3,630
12 x 3 in.	174,240	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 48 in.	2,723
12 x 12 in.	43,560	30 x 24 in.	8,712	60 x 36 in.	2,901
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 30 in.	6,970	60 x 48 in.	2,178
18 x 1 in.	348,480	36 x 3 in.	58,080	60 x 60 in.	1,743
18 x 3 in.	116,160	36 x 12 in.	14,520	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
18 x 12 in.	29,040	36 x 18 in.	9,680	8 x 3 ft.	1,815
18 x 18 in.	19,360	36 x 24 in.	7,260	8 x 8 ft.	680
20 x 1 in.	313,655	36 x 36 in.	4,840	10 x 1 ft.	4,356
20 x 20 in.	15,681	42 x 12 in.	12,446	10 x 6 ft.	726
24 x 1 in.	261,360	42 x 24 in.	6,223	10 x 10 ft.	435
24 x 18 in.	15,520	42 x 36 in.	4,148	12 x 1 ft.	3,630
24 x 24 in.	10,890	48 x 12 in.	10,890	12 x 5 ft.	736
30 x 1 in.	209,088	48 x 18 in.	7,790	12 x 12 ft.	302
30 x 6 in.	34,848	48 x 24 in.	5,445	16 x 1 ft	2,722
30 x 12 in.	17,424	48 x 30 in.	4,356	16 x 16 ft.	170

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

	Quantity per Acre		Quantity per Acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Grass, Timothy.....	¼ bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....		" Orchard, Perennial Rye and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.
Asparagus Roots.....	1,000 to 7,250	Hemp.....	½ bu.
Barley.....	2½ bu.	Horse Radish Roots.....	10,000 to 15,000
Beans, dwarf, ½ pint to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 bu.	Kale, Oz. to 5,000 plants.....	
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.....	½ bu.	Kohl Rabi, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill ..	4 lbs.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	7 lbs.	Leek, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Fect, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.	Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Mellon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	½ bu.	" Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	1½ to 4 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....		Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	15 lbs.
Carrots, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....		Onion Seed, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 to 5 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....		" sets.....	40 to 80 lbs.
Chicory, 4 lbs.		Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 ft. of drill.	8 bu.
Clover, Alaska and White Dutch, 6 lbs.		Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
" Lucerne.....	15 to 25 lbs.	Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
" Crimson Trefoil.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.	1 to 3 bu.
" Large Red and Medium 8 to 12 lbs.		" field.....	2 bu.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	
Corn, rice, (shelled).....	2 qts.	Pumpkin, ¼ quart to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.....	6 qts.	Radish, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 lbs.
Cress, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.	Rye.....	1½ bu.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.	Sage, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Salsify, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.	Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bu.	Summer Savory.....	¾ lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....		Sunflower.....	8 lbs.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....		Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2 bu.	" Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
" Blue, English.....	1 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.....	
" Hungarian and Millet.....	½ bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	
" Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	1 to 3 lbs.
" Red Top, fancy, clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Vetches.....	2 bu.
" Red Top, in chaff.....	20 to 28 lbs.		

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

:: SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

25c

Introductory Offer



You can grow \$100.00 worth of vegetables by investing 25c in our introductory offer. We want everyone who receives our catalog to send for this collection so they will have the opportunity to try our New Early Market Cabbage, the most wonderful variety ever put on the market both in earliness and quality.

You can grow 500 heads from this package of seeds that will sell for 10c each before anyone else has cabbage for sale.

We also wish to call your attention to our Dakota Farmer Tomato which thousands of our customers have tried for the last eight years and all are so well pleased with it. One package will produce enough plants to grow from 40 to 50 bushels of tomatoes that will bring you from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel.

The rest of the seeds in this collection are of the very best quality and the best varieties that we can offer you.

1 oz. Countess Spencer Sweet Peas, mixed	35c
1 " Jones Scarlet Globe Radish	10c
1 pkg. Detroit Turnip Beet	5c
1 " Dakota Farmer Tomatoes	10c
1 " Jones Early Market Cabbage	10c
1 " Japanese Climbing Cucumbers	5c
1 " Grand Rapids Lettuce	5c
1 " Purple Top White Globe Turnip	5c
	<hr/>
	85c

Enclosed find money order for 25, cor 25c in silver securely wrapped in paper, for which send me the above collection of seeds post paid to my address.

Name.....

Post office.....

State.....

From

O. S. JONES SEED CO.

SIOUX FALLS,

S. D.

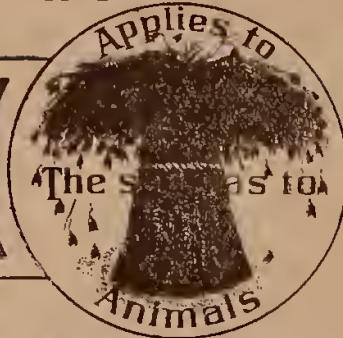
Natural Selection



D. W. TROTTER PROPRIETOR

B B TROTTER MANAGER

Regeneration



Bullhurst Seed Farms

Growers and Exporters
Regenerated Seed

ADDRESS D.W. TROTTER

The Royal Blood
that made the
Show Ring Famous

Calgary
Alberta - Canada

A Principle to be
recognized before
the Farm Pays

December 23rd, 1912.

The O. S. Jones Seed Co.,

Sioux Falls, S.D.

Gentlemen:-

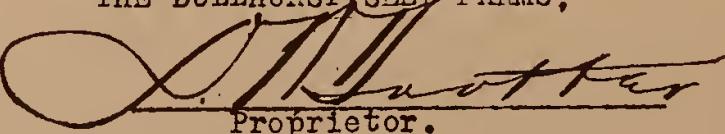
Replying to your favor as regards my experience with the alfalfa seed purchased from you I take pleasure in stating that the seed is well adapted to the severe climate of the Canadian Northwest, and that it germinates in a highly satisfactory manner. All my crops grown from your alfalfa seed have yielded crops from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per acre to two cuttings.

I have always recommended your firm as the most reliable one in North America for alfalfa seed.

I may want some for 1913 and will advise you in a short time.

Yours truly,

THE BULLHURST SEED FARMS,


D. W. Trotter
Proprietor.

COPY

TELEGRAM

To The Farmers of North America :-
What This Bull is to other Bulls, So My Oats are to other Oats.
A man who sows "In-Bred" Seed, Toils without Profit.
D. W. Trotter.

Partial View of the

O·S·JONES
SEED CO'S FARM

